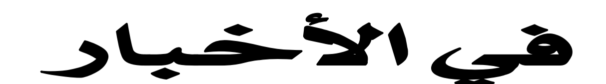


Unit (1)



In the news





Listening	**Understand the key points in a lecture.**
Speaking	**Report an event.**
Reading	**Compare different newspaper styles.**
Writing	**Write a persuasive essay.**
Language	**Review reported speech and learn new reporting verbs.**
Life skills	**Identify bias and exaggeration.**

Unit (1): In the news





Part (1): Lessons (1-2)

Definitions

Word	Meaning	Definition
tabloid	صحيفة شعبية صحيفة صغيرة	a newspaper that has small pages, a lot of photographs, and stories mainly about famous people rather than serious news.
broadsheet	صحيفة من القطع الكبير	a newspaper printed on large sheets of paper, especially a serious newspaper.
incident	حدث	an event, especially one that is unusual, important, or violent.
aircraft	طائرة	a formal word for plane or other vehicle that can fly.
evacuate	يخلي / يجلي	to remove; to send people away from a dangerous place to a safe place.
plunge	يسقط سريعا	dive dramatically; to move, fall, or be thrown suddenly forwards or downwards.
freezing	متجمد	very cold.
terrifying	مرعب / مخيف	very frightening.
scared to death	ميت خوفا / مزعور	so frightened that you cannot move.
petrified	متحجر / مرتعب	frightened.
complain	يشكو	to say that you are annoyed, not satisfied, or unhappy about something or someone.
claim	يزعم / يدعي	to state that something is true, even though it has not been proved.
mention	يذكر	to talk or write about something or someone, usually quickly and without saying very much or giving details.

deny	ينكر	to say that something is not true, or that you do not believe something.
argue	يجادل	to disagree with someone in words, often in an angry way.

Vocabulary

news	أخبار	statement	بيان (صحفي)	skid off	ينزلق / يسقط بسرعه
fact	حقيقة	digital	رقمي	runway	مدرج طائرة
factual	حقيقي	version	نسخة / إصدار	coastal	ساحلي
factually	في الحقيقة	role	دور	news source	مصدر إخباري
evacuate	يخلي / يجلي	society	مجتمع	land	أرض / تهبط
evacuation	إخلاء	cliffhanger drama	دراما مثيرة	landing	الهبوط
region	منطقة / إقليم	deaths	وفيات / حالات وفاة	journalist	صحفي
regional	إقليمي	Boeing	طائرة بوينج	journalism	الصحافة
passengers	ركاب / مسافرون	crew	طاقم الطائرة	novel	رواية
rescue / save	ينقذ	airlines	خطوط جوية	icy	ثلجي
cliff	جرف صخري	headlines	عناوين الأخبار	mud	طين
plane's nose	مقدمة الطائرة	formal	رسمي	short stories	قصص قصيرة
report	تقرير / يبلغ	informal	غير رسمي	room	فراغ / مساحة
reporter	مبلغ / صحفي	articles	مقالات / سلع	rhymes	قوافي
airport	مطار جوي	sentences	جمل	jokes	نكات
art space	مساحة فنية	paragraphs	فقرات	damage	دمار / يدمر / يتلف
happen	يحدث	summarize	يلخص	suddenly	فجأة
Greece	اليونان	experience	يجرب / تجربة	gain	يكسب
Greek	يوناني	fright	رعب	accident	حادثة
scream	يصرخ	cabin	كابينة	fortunately	لحسن الحظ
wheels	عجلات	several	عديد	departure	الرحيل
reopen	يعيد افتتاح	model	طراز / نموذج	feelings	مشاعر
emotion	عاطفة	event	حدث	dive	يغوص
emotional	عاطفي	dramatically	بشكل درامي	remove	يزيل

classmate	زميل دراسة	eyewitness	شاهد عيان	member	عضو (جماعة)
style	أسلوب	differences	اختلافات	similarities	أوجه تشابه
fully-booked	محجوز بالكامل	pilot	طيار	accuse	يتهم
hurt	يؤذي	speed	سرعة	following	التالي
flight	رحلة جوية	closed	مغلق	right engine	المحرك اليمين
grand museum	المتحف الكبير	exhibits	معروضات	display	عرض / يعرض
Middle East	الشرق الاوسط	the rest	الباقي	century	قرن (١٠٠ سنة)
storerooms	مخازن	unseen	غير مرئي	dusty	مترب
priceless	لا يقدر بثمن	full advantage	استفادة كاملة	queue	طابور
frequent	متكرر	Central Cairo	وسط القاهرة	location	موقع
visitor	زائر	space	فضاء / فراغ	solutions	حلول
stunning	مذهل	Western desert	الصحراء الغربية	a state	حالة
interactive	متفاعل / تفاعلي	floor plan	مخطط طابق	journey	رحلة طويلة
treasures	كنوز	antiquity	آثار	historic	تاريخي
setting	موقع / مكان	scene	مشهد	edge	حافة
fire	حريق / نار	solar energy	طاقة شمسية	incredibly	علي نحو لا يصدق
temperature	درجة الحرارة	travel delays	تأخيرات السفر	valuable	قيم / نفيس
island	جزيرة	remote	بعيد	nature reserve	محمية طبيعية
bury - buried	يدفن	ground	أرض	secrets	أسرار
experts	خبراء	workers	عمال	pot / pottery	أناء / أواني
enter	يدخل	rabbit hole	حفرة أرنب	stone tools	أدوات حجرية
entrance	مدخل	finds	اكتشافات	accuse of / charge with	يتهم بـ
firefighters	رجال الاطفاء	enquire	يستفسر	flower shop	محل زهور
fair	عادل	police officer	ضابط شرطة	bring	تسبب / يحضر
qualities	صفات / سمات	local newspaper	جريدة محلية	actually	في الواقع

Grammar and Communication Skills

afterwards	وعقب ذلك	want to know	يريد أن يعرف	wonder	يتعجب / يتساءل
whether	اذا / لو	step back	يخطو للخلف	statement	جملة خبرية
claim	يزعم / يدعي	change	يغير / يحول	report	يبلغ
deny	ينكر	pronouns	ضمائر	clause	شبه جملة

complain	يشكو	adverbs	ظروف	commands	أوامر
beg	يتوسل	in the past	في الماضي	urge	يحث
warn	يحذر	mention	يذكر	argue	يجادل

Prepositions

in the news	في الأخبار	end up	ينتهي به الأمر	close to	قريب من
type / kind / sort of	نوع من	none of	لا أحد من	fly from .. to	يطير من .. إلى
think of	يفكرفي	work for	يعمل لدى	just after	فقط بعد
with large pages	ذات صفحات كبيرة	on this occasion	في هذه المناسبة	evacuate from	يجلي من
on the runway	على المدرج	give up	يقلع عن	solution to	حل لـ
get into	يقحم في	in the 21st century	في القرن الـ ٢١	look towards	يطل نحو
get to	يصل إلى	on a journey	في رحلة	complain about	يشكو من
slide into	يتزحلق في	on board	على متن	rescue from	ينقذ من
plunged off	يسقط سريعا	in a wonderful setting	في موقع رائع	fall in	تقع في
plunged into	يغطس	hang off	يتدلي / يعلق شئ بشئ	stop from	يمنع من
at the scene	في المشهد	on the plane	في الطائرة	at the time of	في وقت
at midday	في منتصف النهار	dig up	يحفر	on the island	علي الجزيرة
find out about	يكتشف عن	interested in	مهتم بـ	at the entrance to	عند مدخل
at high speed	بسرعه كبيرة	date back	يرجع تاريخه إلي	send to	يرسل الي
a view of	منظر لـ	work out	يحل/ يستنتج	ask for	يطلب

Important Collocations & Expressions

use simple language	يستخدم لغة بسيطة	make a flight	يقوم برحلة
include funny rhymes	تشمل قوافي مضحكة	scare passengers	تخيف الركاب
show the plane's nose	يبين مقدمة الطائرة	experience an incident	يحدث له حادث
complete nine flights	تكمل تسع رحلات	gain speed	تزداد سرعة
start as a trainee	يبدأ كمتدرب	give advice	يعطي نصيحة
get experience on	يحصل على خبرة في	beg for help	يتوسل من أجل المساعدة
need a location	يحتاج لموقع	get stuck in	يعلق (يُحتجز) في
show (see) the exhibits	يُري / يرى المعروضات	arrive off the plane	يصل من على الطائرة

bring snow	تسبب الجليد	develop aircraft	يطور الطيران
catch fish	يصاد سمك	make their homes	يصنعون منازلهم
send photos	يرسل صور	sound exciting	يبدو مثير
from under the ground	من تحت الارض	lose the toothbrush	يفقد فرشاة الأسنان
drop litter	يلقي القمامة	break a window	يكسر الشباك
build new roads	يبني طرق جديدة	got the fright of	مرعوب على
two year old daughter	ابنة عمرها عامان	no reports of any problems	لا تقارير بأي مشكلات
come within metres of their deaths		على بعد أمتار من أن يلقو حتفهم	

Reading Texts

1. Two different kinds of newspapers

A tabloid newspaper has small pages and large photos. They have short stories which are easy to explain. They use simple language and large headlines, which often include funny rhymes or jokes.

A broadsheet newspaper is a more formal newspaper with large pages. They have more international news. Articles are more factual and use longer sentences and paragraphs. They have fewer photos than tabloid newspapers.

2. Plane skids off runway at coastal airport

Passengers safely rescued after Boeing 737 leaves runway

A plane skidded off the runway at a regional Greek airport, and ended up half way down a cliff, scaring the passengers. The incident happened on Saturday night at Thessaloniki airport in Northern Greece. None of the 168 passengers or crew were hurt, a Greek news source reported. Photos from the scene showed the plane's nose close to the water's edge.

In a statement Aegean Airlines said the Boeing 737-800 aircraft, flying from Skiathos to Thessaloniki, had experienced an incident *on* the runway.

The aircraft had already completed nine flights that day with no reports of any problems or damage, but on this occasion, pilots told investigators that the right engine

suddenly gained speed just after landing. Passengers were safely evacuated from the plane, but the airport was closed until the following morning.

3. PLANE SAILING Plane in cliffhanger drama

Passengers come within metres of their deaths as plane skids off icy runway at Thessaloniki airport.

Passengers on the fully-booked Aegean Airlines flight got the fright of their lives after their plane plunged off the side of a cliff. The plane ended up ***hanging off*** the edge of the cliff, metres from the freezing waters of the Aegean sea. The terrifying accident happened late on Saturday evening.

"I was scared to death", said one passenger, who was travelling with her two-year old daughter. "We didn't know what was happening. Children were crying and screaming. I think even the cabin crew were petrified.

Fortunately, the plane was stopped from sliding into the sea, as its wheels got stuck in mud. All passengers and crew on board were rescued safely from the plane, but the airport was closed for several hours.

4. Grand Museum for Cairo

When the Egyptian Museum was built in 1901 it was one of the largest museums in the Middle East. It had over 120,000 exhibits but only some could be displayed and the rest were unseen in storerooms. Some people complained that the 19th century museum was a little dark and dusty too, so priceless exhibits couldn't be displayed to their full advantage.

Others claimed that the small rooms meant that there was always a queue to see the famous Tutankhamun. A frequent visitor to the Museum, Salma Ahmed mentioned that the very busy traffic in central Cairo also made the building difficult to get to. Salma told us that the old museum was beautiful but more space and a better location was needed in the 21st century.

The solution to these problems is the new Grand Egyptian Museum at Giza, a stunning location next to the pyramids, looking towards the Western Desert.

This exciting project is a state of the art space with interactive exhibits and a floor plan that takes you on a journey through the treasures of Egyptian antiquity.

Salma denied that the new museum was too expensive and argued that Egypt's historic past should be displayed in a wonderful setting for all to see. No one can complain about that!

5. Important finds on the island of Stockholm

Workers on a small island in Wales have found ancient pots and tools that are between 3,750 and 9,000 years old.

The important finds, which had been buried for thousands of years, were dug from under the ground by rabbits.

The workers, Richard Brown and Giselle Eagle, were working on the small island of Stockholm, a nature reserve. They found stone tools at the entrance to a rabbit hole and sent photos of the finds to a museum. Experts at the museum told them the finds were very old, so they started to look for other tools. They then found some pottery outside another rabbit hole.

A team from the museum want to visit the island soon to find out more about its amazing secrets.

6. Ancient finds dug up by rabbits!

Tools and pots dating back 9,000 years have been discovered on an island by rabbits!

Incredibly, the rabbits dug up the valuable finds while making their homes on the island of Stockholm, a remote nature reserve.

Workers on the island were amazed to see stone tools outside a rabbit hole. When they sent photos of the ancient tools to a museum, experts were very excited. They then found that the busy rabbits had also dug up ancient pottery from under the ground.

Experts are very interested in the finds and want to learn more about the history of the small island.

Language Notes

1. pot (مفرد يعد) إناء / pots (جمع) أوعية / pottery (كلمة لا تعد – دائما مفرد) فخاريات:
- These pots are made of stone. - This pottery is precious.

---

2. at + adj. + speed / price / cost / height / width / distance / rate:
- The rocket will fly at a great height.
- In supermarkets, you can buy goods at reasonable prices.

---

3. be + صفة + حرف جر + V.ing / اسم = be + صفة + to مصدر:
* They were surprised by / at seeing each other. * They were surprised to see each other.
* Wave farms aren't expensive to produce. * It's dangerous to have many things in the sea.

---

4. All about NEWS:
- news that أخبار بأن: We are delighted at the news that our daughter is expecting a baby.
- news on أخبار عن: What's the latest news on your university application?
- news of / about أخبار عن: Everyone is shocked by the news of the arrests.
- in the news تتحدث عنه الأخبار: Education has been in the news a lot this week.
* A high school teacher was in the news recently
- on the news تتم مناقشته في الصحف والبرامج: I saw the pictures of the crash on the news.
- news story/report/item قصة او تقرير اخباري: This news story will cause terror.
- a piece of news / a bit of news خبر: Leo thought about this piece of news carefully.

- Verbs with news:

have some news	لديه بعض الأخبار	I could tell by his face that he had some news.
tell …. the news	يخبر شخص بالأخبار	Jack called him to tell him the good news.
break the news to	يخبر أخبار سيئة	The police broke the news about her husband.
spread the news	ينشر الأخبار	He made phone calls to spread the happy news.
hear the news	يسمع الأخبار	She was really upset when she heard the news.
welcome the news	يرحب بأخبار	They welcomed the news that the area would be protected.

---

5. title / address / headline:
- title لقب - عنوان كتاب : * The title of the book was changed.
- address عنوان مكان أو بريد إلكتروني : * Leave your e-mail address and we will contact you.
- headline عنوان في جريدة: * I usually have a look at the main headlines of a paper.

---

6. consist of / contain / include / involve / enclose:
- consist of = comprise = be made up of = be composed of (للحديث عن الشيء نفسه) يتكون من أشياء أو أشخاص
* The buffet consists of several different Indian dishes.

- constitute = make up: يشكل / يُكوِن (للحديث عن مكونات الشيء)
* Toys make up about 10% of the company's sales.
- contain / يحتوى علي (للمواد والعبوات والأكياس والأماكن والكتب والوثائق) /
يسيطر علي شعور أو يمنعه أو يتحكم في شيء أو في نفسه
* The museum contains a number of original artworks.
* He was so excited he could hardly contain himself.
* Doctors are struggling to contain the epidemic.
- include يشمل - يتضمن (عنصر أو عناصر داخله) / يقوم بجعل عنصر جزء من عنصر آخر
* The list of essentials includes a mobile phone.
- including حرف جر شائع الاستخدام يعني (شاملا – متضمنا – من بينهم)
* It costs $150 including tax. * Six people including a child were killed in the accident.
- involve يتضمن (للأعمال والأنشطة والمواقف) / يؤثر علي / يُشرِك شخص في نشاط معين
- involve + doing + something يتضمن القيام بشيء ما
- be + involved + in متورط في / مشترك في
* I didn't realize putting on a play involved so much work.
* These changes will involve everyone on the staff.
* Try to involve as many children as possible in the game.
* Do you think he is involved in such a crime?
- enclose يُرفق شيء داخل شيء (كالخطاب داخل الظرف مثلا)
* Please enclose a cheque with your order.
- enclose = surround يحيط بـ / be enclosed by = be surrounded by محاط بـ
* The pool area is enclosed by a six-foot wall.

---

7. rhyme يؤلف قصيدة مقفاة / rhyme يجعل كلمة تتقفى مع أخرى / without rhyme بلا سبب:
* The poet spent his days wandering the meadows and rhyming.
* The lyricist rhymed cat with mat.
* He yells at me without rhyme or reason, and I just can't understand why.

---

8. platform رصيف قطار / pavement رصيف مشاة / runway مدرج طائرة:
- The train drew into the platform five minutes ago.
- Don't ride your bike on the pavement!
- The plane taxied along the runway.

---

9. none of + اسم مفرد + فعل مفرد .... - none of + اسم جمع + فعل مفرد / فعل جمع:
* None of the milk was drunk. * None of my friends want / wants to see the film.

---

10. landscape / scenery / view / scene / sight / vision / site / appearance (look):
- landscape = scenery منظر طبيعي : * Sinai has a lot of beautiful landscape (scenery).
- view منظر من مكان معين : * The view from my balcony is fantastic.

- scene مشهد في فيلم - مسرحية مشهد الجريمة: * The last scene of the film was wonderful.
- sight البصر - منظر - موقع سياحي : * Sight is a blessing we should care for.
* I waited until the robbers were out of sight.
* Tourists can visit many tourist sights in Cairo.
- vision الرؤية - القدرة علي الرؤية:
* He has a good vision of a better world. * The operation will improve your vision.
- site موقع أثري - موقع بناء: * The archaeological sites in Egypt are attractive to tourists.
* This site is suitable for the new block of flats.
- appearance (look) المظهر: * Your appearance must be smart at interviews.

---

11. voyage / flight / trip / journey / tour / picnic / expedition / hike:

- voyage رحلة بحرية : * We went on an enjoyable voyage by boat.
- flight رحلة جوية : * The plane crashed immediately after the start of the flight.
- trip رحلة برية قصيرة : * I went to Russia on a business trip.
- journey رحلة برية طويلة: * They had a train journey through London.
* Their journey to the south tip was adventurous.
- tour (لزيارة الآثار) جولة سياحية: * We went on a tour round the museum.
- picnic نزهة قصيرة / نزهة خلوية : * We usually have a picnic when we go to the beach.
- expedition رحلة استكشافية : * They went on an expeditions to the mountains last Friday.
- hike (نزهة علي الأقدام) نزهة للمشي : * We went for a hike in the country last week.
- On (trip / picnic / journey / voyage / flight / tour / hike):
* In 1903, he went on a speaking tour to other countries.

---

12. win / gain / earn / beat:

- win يفوز بشيء / يكسب: match / medal / cup / tournament / championship / competition / prize / war / battle / elections / race / game / a victory يحقق انتصار / a contract / someone's heart يفوز بمحبة
- gain (شيء معنوي) ينال - يزداد في - يكتسب: weight / respect / knowledge / the right to / experience / speed / control / power / degree / qualification / reputation / confidence / access to / popularity
- win = gain: approval / support / trust / respect /
- earn (مال – قوت) يكسب : money / a living رزق - قوت / wages / a salary / a fortune ثروة / a sum of money
- earn money يكسب مال من عمل أو جهد / win money يكسب مال كجائزة
- beat – beat – beaten: يهزم – يتغلب علي
* Mahfouz won the Nobel prize for literature.
* Mona has gained a lot of experience recently.
* A teacher earns a minimum of £24,000 a year.
* My friend always beats me at tennis.

13. Adv. + Adj. = Adj. + N.: فاعل + be + ظرف + صفة = فاعل + verb + صفة + اسم :

* The area was safely evacuated. * A fully booked flight.
* He is well educated = He has a good education.
* The novel was immediately successful = The novel achieved an immediate success.

- successful = a success صفات بمعنى ناجح : * The film was successful (a success).

---

14. road / street / way / motorway / highway / avenue:

- road طريق بين مدينتين: * He drove fast on the road to Alex.
- street شارع داخل مدينة: * They now live in the main street.
- way طريقة / طريق: * What's the best way to deal with this problem?
- motorway / highway طريق سريع :

* He was fined for exceeding the speed limit on the motorway.

- avenue طريق مشجر: * A house in this beautiful avenue is a dream.

---

15. by / with / in / via:

- by في تمام / في خلال / قبل كذا: * By eight o'clock / by day / by night / by moonlight.
- by + شخص : ..... بواسطة: * By Ali / by me / a novel by Naguib Mahfouz.
- by + V.ing (عن طريق): * In football, teams win by scoring goals.
- by + وسيلة مواصلات (...... بواسطة): * By bus / by sea / by air.
- by means of (بواسطة) : * by means of machine.
- Expressions with by:

by chance	بالصدفة	by hand	يدويا	by cheque	بالشيكات
by mistake	بالخطأ	by choice	بالاختيار	side by side	جنبا الى جنب
by the way	بالمناسبة	impressed by	منبهر بــ	surrounded by	محاط بــ

- with + اسم (بواسطة آلة أو وسيلة): * With a hammer / with a pen / with an axe.
- with + أجزاء الجسم: (بواسطة) : * With my hand / with my finger / with my leg.
- with + صفات الجسم / ما يحمله الشخص: * A girl with green eyes / the girl with the handbag.
- in + لغة: * In English / in German. - via عبر: * Via the internet.

---

16. Ordinary and Extreme Adjectives:

ordinary	extreme	ordinary	extreme
hot	boiling	pleased	delighted
cold	freezing	dirty	filthy
tasty	delicious	terrified	frightened
amazing	shocking	terrifying	frightening
large	huge	funny	hilarious
angry	furious	amazed	shocked
clean	spotless	bad	awful
tired	exhausted	interesting	fascinating

adverbs before ordinary adjectives	very / really / quite / fairly / incredibly
adverbs before strong adjectives	really / absolutely / extremely / completely / totally

- A strong adjective الصفة القوية = very + an ordinary adjective الصفة العادية:

Correct	The weather was freezing (very cold).
Incorrect	The weather was very freezing.

---

17. Using numbers as adjectives for nouns استخدام الأرقام كصفات للأسماء:

* الاسم الذى يستخدم كصفة يتحدد شكله حسب الاسم الذي هو يصفه:

a/ an + عدد + اسم مفرد كصفة + اسم مفرد يعد
+ عدد + اسم مفرد كصفة + اسم جمع
a / an / one + اسم مفرد كصفة + ’s + اسم لا يعد
عدد أكبر من الواحد + اسم جمع كصفة + s’ + اسم لا يعد

* The astronauts did a two-hour space walk.
* The astronauts usually do two-hour space walks.
* I spent a (one) year’s time recuperating after that accident.
* She spent four months’ time recuperating after that accident.
* I usually have a ten-minute break between my study sessions.
* a three-day conference / three day conferences / a two-hour drive / ten years' time.

* يمكن التعامل مع اسم ما (مرة على أنه يعد ومرة على أنه لا يعد) كما يلي:

* We went on a three-year mission in space.
* We went on three years’ mission in space.

---

18. limit / border / edge:

- limit حد (كمية / عدد / سرعة): * There’s no age limit for applicants.
- border حد بين دولتين أو منطقتين: * To cross the border, you will need a valid passport.
- edge حافة الشيء أو حده: * He sat on the edge of the bed.

---

19. make / be made:

- فاعل + make + مفعول + صفة / مصدر / نائب فاعل + be made + to مصدر

* Reading fictional stories makes people imagine.
* Our teacher made us revise our lessons .
* They decided to make him blind.
* I was made to do extra homework.

---

20. a room / rooms / room / a space / space:

- a room (غرفة) حجرة / rooms (غرف) حجرات :

* I phoned the hotel and booked a room for three nights.

- room كلمة لا تُعد – (فراغ) مجال:

* When climbing a mountain, there is no room for mistakes.

- space (لا تُعد) الفضاء : * Astronauts travel into space with some missions to do.

- space (تُعد) فراغ - مساحة: * Put a suitable word in the spaces of this passage.

---

21. equipment / tool / instrument / gadget:

- equipment (كهربية - إلكترونية - خاصة بعمل معين) معدات:

* Electrical equipment may be dangerous. * Sports equipment is cheap nowadays.

* Divers swim under water using breathing equipment.

- tool أداة يدوية: * A drill شنيور is an important tool for a carpenter.

- instrument (آلة موسيقية - طبية) آلة تخص عمل معين:

* The stethoscope السماعة is an important instrument for a doctor.

* Drums are popular musical instruments all over the world.

- gadget (صغيرة وتستخدم لغرض معين) أداة - آلة:

* We have a gadget for cutting meat into small pieces.

* The e-book reader is a small gadget used to read e-books.

---

22. see / hear / watch / listen:

- فاعل + see / watch / hear / notice …. + مفعوله + V.ing (للتعبير عن حدث مستمر أو حدث متكرر)

- فاعل + see / watch / hear / notice …. + مفعوله + مصدر (للتعبير عن حدث مكتمل أو منتهي)

- نائب فاعل + be + تصريف ثالث(seen / heard) + to + مصدر (عند التعبير عن المبني للمجهول)

* I saw a young mother slapping her child. (لقد صفعته مرارا وتكرارا)

* I saw a young mother slap her child. (لقد صفعته مرة واحدة)

* A young mother was seen to slap her child. (مبني للمجهول)

أحيانا: يمكن استخدام (V.ing) بعد هذه الأفعال في المبني للمجهول لكن هذا أمر غير شائع كثيرا ......

- He was seen crossing the street. (Correct)

- He was seen to cross the street. (More correct and more common.)

---

23. More notes:

passengers	ركاب / مسافرون	commuters	مسافرون معتادون
event	حدث (تاريخي) هام	happening	حدث عابر
accident (crash)	حادث (تصادم)	incident	حدث في قصة أو رواية
an expert	اسم بمعنى خبير	experienced	صفة بمعنى (لديه خبرة)
experience	خبرة (لا تعد)	an experience	تجربة حياتية - موقف (تعد)
experience	خبرة	experiment	تجربة معملية

experience in (with)	خبرة في	experienced in	لديه خبرة في
experienced	ذو خبرة	inexperienced	بلا خبرة
open	يفتح باب / نافذة / برنامج	turn on	يفتح جهاز / نور (يُشغل)
open	صفة بمعنى مفتوح / متاح	opened	تصريف ثالث من (يفتح)
open	مفتوح	open to	متاح لـ
off	مغلق للأجهزة والنور	closed / shut	مغلق (باب / شباك / محل)
complain of	يشكو من مشكلة	complaint	شكوى
complain about	يشكو من مرض	complain to	يشكو الي شخص أو هيئة
queue	طابور (صف) خارجي	row	صف (داخل مكان)
location	موقع ثابت علي خريطة مثلا / مكان للتصوير	position	موضع متغير / مكانة / وظيفة / منصب
find / found / found	يكتشف / يجد	found / founded / founded	يؤسس / ينشيء
findings / finds	نتائج بحثية	foundations	أساسات
director	مخرج - مدير	manager	مدير



Exercises on Vocabulary and Notes

- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. …………….. newspapers have small pages and short articles about famous people.
   a. Tablet **b.** Tabloid **c.** Broadsheet **d.** Broadcast
2. A newspaper that is printed on a large size of paper is known as …………………
   a. broadsheet **b.** broadcast **c.** broaden **d.** tabloid
3. Newspapers are either digital or ……………… versions.
   a. current **b.** print **c.** paint **d.** electronic
4. "News play an important role in society nowadays." A synonym for "role" is …………
   a. part **b.** chart **c.** crisp **d.** curse
5. What ………………… of newspapers do you have in your country?
   a. types **b.** fames **c.** fumes **d.** fungi
6. This kind of entertainment is expensive …………………
   a. produce **b.** to produce **c.** produced **d.** to producing
7. My hobbies ………………… reading and painting.
   a. consist **b.** contain **c.** include **d.** attitude
8. His brother was killed in a shooting ………………… last year.
   a. incident **b.** event **c.** occurrence **d.** appearance
9. The media is full of shock-horror ……………….. about under-age crime.
   a. addresses **b.** titles **c.** covers **d.** headlines
10. In an air raid last night the enemy …………………… bombed the city.
    a. tabloid **b.** broadsheet **c.** aircraft **d.** mania

11. They agreed on how to ………… the civilians from the island before the expected quake.
   a. remain **b. inhabit** **c. tolerate** **d. evacuate**
12. I was almost tempted to strip off and ……………….. straight into the pool.
   a. plunge **b. edge** **c. fetch** **d. page**
13. In the Antarctic, the temperature rarely rises above ………………….. point.
   a. phasing **b. phrasing** **c. surrounding** **d. freezing**
14. The most …………………. aspect of nuclear bombing is radiation.
   a. terrifying **b. frightened** **c. scared** **d. horrified**
15. She was scared ……………….. of what might happen next.
   a. in death **b. death** **c. by death** **d. to death**
16. Paul couldn't move a muscle he was so ………………...
   a. scarce **b. scared** **c. scary** **d. scare**
17. Most people seem to be …………………… of snakes.
   a. petrifying **b. petrified** **c. petrify** **d. petrifies**
18. Shoppers …………………… about poor quality merchandise and high prices.
   a. vanished **b. disappeared** **c. praised** **d. complained**
19. The programme producers …………………. they had to dumb down.
   a. shaved **b. communicated** **c. claimed** **d. streamed**
20. Science fiction stories often ………………… robots that can talk.
   a. tension **b. mention** **c. mansion** **d. version**
21. I'm sure he did it, but he insists on …………………. that.
   a. admitting **b. owning up** **c. confessing** **d. denying**
22. It's no longer possible to …………….. that crime is unconnected with unemployment.
   a. urge **b. revenue** **c. argue** **d. arrange**
23. A government spokesperson made a …………………. to the press.
   a. state **b. statement** **c. station** **d. stationary**
24. The car ……………… on the ice and went straight into the wall.
   a. skidded **b. studied** **c. suggested** **d. screamed**
25. There are two ………………….. of the game, a long one and a short one.
   a. versions **b. physics** **c. visuals** **d. voices**
26. The pilot was able to ………………… the plane safely.
   a. ground **b. land** **c. floor** **d. soil**
27. The show ended on a ………………, so viewers won't know the ending until next week.
   a. cliff **b. mountain** **c. valley** **d. cliffhanger**
28. The disease causes thousands of ………………… a year.
   a. deaths **b. death** **c. dead** **d. dying**
29. She worked as a librarian before switching to ……………………...
   a. pressing **b. impression** **c. pressure** **d. journalism**

30. The ambulance ……………….. removed the injured man from the wreckage.
a. crow **b. crew** **c. crown** **d. grown**

31. The bank ……………….. the company from bankruptcy.
a. served **b. rescued** **c. motioned** **d. mentioned**

32. The …………………. of the plane dipped as we came in to land.
a. ear **b. nose** **c. finger** **d. mouth**

33. …………….. means moving people from a place of danger to a safer place.
a. Contamination **b. Evacuation** **c. Domination** **d. Collaboration**

34. Life is not a problem to be solved, but a reality to be …………………...
a. experienced **b. exported** **c. explained** **d. expanded**

35. The tension was becoming unbearable, and I wanted to …………………..
a. cream **b. stream** **c. dance** **d. chant**

36. His sudden ……………………. had demonstrated how unreliable he was.
a. support **b. remainder** **c. departure** **d. venture**

37. Three children were …………………. from the school for persistent bad behaviour.
a. removed **b. renewed** **c. renowned** **d. rewritten**

38. His aggressive ……………… of play sometimes gets him in trouble.
a. statement **b. style** **c. stand** **d. stall**

39. They are ………………….. of theft from a newsagent's shop.
a. charged **b. accused** **c. occurred** **d. caused**

40. Because of all red tape at immigration, I missed my connecting ………………..
a. voyage **b. trip** **c. trap** **d. flight**

41. These virus infections ………………….. obvious visual symptoms.
a. play **b. display** **c. retreat** **d. disappoint**

42. The museum has some interesting new ……………….. from India.
a. expands **b. exhibits** **c. extracts** **d. extends**

43. They decided to turn the shelter into a/an …………………..
a. story **b. storeroom** **c. edition** **d. version**

44. Some of the people …………………. for tickets had been there since dawn.
a. rowing **b. queuing** **c. rating** **d. giving**

45. The ……………….. to the problem required many hours.
a. solution **b. promotion** **c. donation** **d. causation**

46. Her mind was in a …………………. of constant turmoil.
a. stand **b. state** **c. country** **d. city**

47. The technology can be used to produce ………………… educational programs.
a. interactive **b. integrator** **c. interaction** **d. interact**

48. The museum contains the remains of Chinese ………………...
a. antiquity **b. analogy** **c. ambiguity** **d. antibiotic**

49. The ring has a ruby in a silver ………………...

a. stunning **b. suiting** **c. setting** **d. rising**

50. The ………… from these burial grounds point to the existence of a prosperous matriarchal society.

a. finding **b. find** **c. finds** **d. founding**

51. The girl poised the glass on the ………………. of the table.

a. range **b. edge** **c. age** **d. cage**

52. The plastic arts include sculpture, ……………….. and painting.

a. battery **b. pottery** **c. pity** **d. pretty**

53. The flight was …………………… as a result of fog.

a. accelerated **b. delayed** **c. developed** **d. improved**

54. Guilt made her try to ………………. the memory deep in her subconscious.

a. appear **b. bury** **c. dairy** **d. diary**

55. The whole place was a ……………… of feverish activity.

a. scene **b. skin** **c. seen** **d. screen**

56. There were confrontations between ………………. residents and the police.

a. local **b. level** **c. location** **d. nonsense**

57. The boys' games started as ………………….. fun but ended in tragedy.

a. harm **b. harmful** **c. harmless** **d. horny**

58. Level of education is ………… quite a poor indicator of ability to run a business well.

a. actually **b. fact** **c. truth** **d. factual**

59. Before the race, he is fine. But ………………… he is worn out.

a. afterwards **b. after** **c. before** **d. aftermath**

60. When she finished painting, she …………….. back to admire the overall effect.

a. started **b. stepped** **c. screamed** **d. swam**

61. He went down on his knees and ………………… for forgiveness.

a. banged **b. begged** **c. shrank** **d. twinkled**

62. The British government ended ……………… underwriting the entire project.

a. down **b. to** **c. up** **d. about**

63. ……….. an occasion of this kind it becomes more than a moral duty to speak one's mind.

a. To **b. On** **c. By** **d. From**

64. I gave ……………….. eating meat a few months ago. I stopped doing so.

a. down **b. on** **c. into** **d. up**

65. Don't complain ……………… things you are not willing to work hard to change.

a. to **b. into** **c. about** **d. off**

66. The hijackers kept the pilot …………………… the plane as hostage.

a. on board **b. abroad** **c. board** **d. broaden**

67. We all tried to find ………………. the bus service, with varying degrees of success.

a. down on **b. out about** **c. up to** **d. out of**

68. This tradition ……………….. back to medieval times.

a. dares **b. dots** **c. dies** **d. dates**

69. As it went up, the rocket …………………. speed.

a. beat **b. won** **c. gained** **d. earned**

70. The meeting is taking place at a secret ………………….

a. map **b. location** **c. statement** **d. case**

71. His voice ………………….. while speaking; we couldn't hear her.

a. raised **b. increased** **c. dropped** **d. dipped**

72. My five-………… old daughter loves drawing so much.

a. years' **b. year** **c. a year** **d. years**

73. He drove ………………… a speed of sixty miles per hour.

a. in **b. at** **c. to** **d. on**

74. She was amazed ……………… her poor neighbour in such a luxurious hotel.

a. in seeing **b. at see** **c. at being seen** **d. to see**

75. All on the plane were killed, …………………….. the pilot.

a. included **b. includes** **c. include** **d. including**

76. He had been blind for years, but the most recent operation restored his …………….

a. view **b. scene** **c. sight** **d. site**

77. Schools may ………………….. extra money by renting out their premises.

a. win **b. earn** **c. beat** **d. gain**

78. The are was ……………………… evacuated thanks to the efforts of the policemen.

a. safety **b. safe** **c. safely** **d. security**

79. Slow down - you're breaking the speed ………………….

a. border **b. limit** **c. interior** **d. edge**

80. Convicts were made ………………….. stone for the roads.

a. breaking **b. to break** **c. break** **d. broken**

81. Is there enough ………………… for me in your car?

a. a room **b. rooms** **c. room** **d. a space**

82. Even in small companies, computers are an essential ……………….

a. tool **b. tail** **c. tall** **d. trail**

83. When a proud man hears ……………….. man praised, he thinks himself injured.

a. another **b. other** **c. others** **d. others'**

84. The servant was heard …………………… in the kitchen.

a. sang **b. singing** **c. to sing** **d. sung**

Grammar

Reported Speech الكلام غير المباشر

Reported Statements الجمل الخبرية الغير مباشرة

* الفرق بين الكلام المباشر و الكلام الغير مباشر:

1. Direct Speech الكلام المباشر:

أن ننقل نفس كلام المتحدث بالضبط بين علامات تنصيص.

* He said, "It's a busy day."
* My son said, "My book is really exciting."

2. Indirect Speech الكلام الغير مباشر:

أن ننقل معني ما قاله المتحدث (بدون علامات تنصيص).

* He said it was a busy day.
* My son explained that his book was really exciting.

Note (1)

* تحتفظ الجملة الخبرية بين علامات التنصيص (جملة الكلام المباشر) بضمائرها ومكانها وزمانها دون أي تغيير:

* Mona says, "I had an appointment with the manager yesterday."
* Ola said, "I will have an operation tomorrow."

Test your understanding

* **Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.**

1. He said to me, "You …………………….. tired tomorrow."
   a. **would have been** **b.** **would be** **c.** **will be** **d.** **were being**
2. Mariam said to me, "I ……………………..…… a novel now."
   a. **was reading** **b.** **have read** **c.** **had read** **d.** **am reading**
3. Hanan says, "I ……………………….. borrow some money yesterday."
   a. **will have to** **b.** **have to** **c.** **can** **d.** **had to**
4. Mother said to her daughter, "I'll buy you a computer ………………..……."
   a. **the following day** **b.** **the next day** **c.** **tomorrow** **d.** **the day after**

مكونات الجملة الخبرية غير المباشرة

* تتكون الجملة الخبرية غير المباشرة مما يلي:

فاعل + فعل قول + (مفعول) + (that) + جملة خبرية

* I said to him, "It's rather late and it's time for you to go to sleep".
* I complained that it was rather late and that it was time for him to go to sleep.

خطوات تحويل الجملة الخبرية من المباشر إلي غير المباشر

1. Changing the reporting verb تحويل فعل القول :

* تتحول أفعال القول من المباشر إلي غير المباشر كما يلي:

فعل قول في المباشر	فعل قول في غير المباشر	فعل قول في المباشر	فعل قول في غير المباشر
say	say	say to	tell
says	says	says to	tells
said	said	said to	told

* He said to me, "I'm tired today."
* He told me (that) he was tired that day.

* هناك أفعال قول أخري يمكن استخدامها لتبليغ الجمل الخبرية مثل:

mention	يذكر (يصرح بـ)	decide	يقرر	think / believe	يعتقد
admit / confess	يعترف بـ	warn	يحذر	agree	يتفق علي أن
assert	يؤكد	offer	يعرض	add	يضيف
complain	يشكو	claim / allege	يزعم - يدعي	promise	يعد
report / inform	يبلغ	indicate	يشير بأن	threaten	يهدد
declare	يصرح - يعلن	reply	يرد	suggest	يقترح

* She said, "I'll be home tomorrow morning."
* She promised that she would be home the next morning.

2. Changing the inverted commas تحويل علامات التنصيص :

* نحذف الفاصلة وعلامات التنصيص ونضيف (that) بعد فعل القول. * نستطيع حذف كلمة (that) بعد فعل القول.

* Ali says, "I'm ready for the exam." * Ali says (that) he is ready for the exam.

* لا نستطيع حذف (that) بعد أفعال معينة مثل: reply/ answer/ shout/ continue

* When I asked where he was, he replied that he was in the club.

Note (2)

الفرق بين فعلي القول (say to) (say) و(tell):

فاعل + say to + مفعول مباشر + (that) + جملة خبرية.
فاعل + say + لا نضع بعدها مفعول + (that) + جملة خبرية.
فاعل + tell + مفعول مباشر + (that) + جملة خبرية.

* She said (that) she would give me a hand.
* She said to me (that) she would give me a hand.
* She told me (that) she would give me a hand.
* She told (that) she would give me a hand. (هذه الجملة غير صحيحة)

Note (3)

* تستطيع التمييز بين افعال القول الخبرية عن طريق ما يلي:

أ. معني كل فعل قول خبري علي حدة.

ب. أي من أفعال القول الخبرية يمكن أن يتبعه مفعول وأيها لا يمكن أن يتبعه مفعول.

ج. أي من أفعال القول الخبرية يمكن أن نحذف (that) بعده وأيها لا يمكن أن نحذف من بعده (that).

د. زمن فعل القول الخبري المناسب للجملة التابعة له ...

Test your understanding

1. Ahmed …………………… he is very busy today.
   a. informs   b. says   c. tells   d. says to
2. Mona ……..…………….... me that she wouldn't be late.
   a. told   b. said   c. complained   d. agreed
3. I ……………………….... I would help them with their problem.
   a. says   b. said to   c. promised   d. told
4. He …………………..... that he wanted to be an engineer.
   a. said to   b. told   c. said   d. telling
5. Mother ………………..…… that she would punish me if I came late again.
   a. told   b. offered   c. warned   d. suggested
6. The teacher ……………………, "You're having an important test next week."
   a. said   b. told   c. said to   d. complained

3. Changing the pronouns of the addresser and the addressee::

تغيير ضمائر المتكلم وضمائر المخاطب:

* نحول الضميرين (I / We) حسب المتكلم.
* نحول الضمير (you) حسب المخاطب.
* ضمائر الغائب (He/ She/ It/ One/ They) لا تتغير.
* من الافضل أن تضع نفسك محل المتحدث وتقوم بتغيير ضمائر المتكلم وضمائر المتحدث إليه علي لسانك أنت.

Ali said, "These things are mine. They belong to me. I own them."	مباشر
Ali said (that) those things were his. They belonged to him and that he owned them.	غير مباشر

4. Changing the tense تغيير الزمن:

* علينا أن نحول الزمن إلي زمن أخر أسبق بدرجة واحدة في الماضي.

جدول تحويل الأزمنة

١. نحول أزمنة المضارع إلي أزمنة ماضي كما يلي:

الزمن في غير المباشر	الزمن في المباشر
- زمن الماضي البسيط (التصريف الثاني للفعل)	- زمن المضارع البسيط (التصريف الأول للفعل)
- زمن الماضي المستمر was/ were + V.ing.	- زمن المضارع المستمر am/ is / are + V.ing.
- زمن الماضي التام had + P.P.	- زمن المضارع التام have/ has + P.P
- زمن الماضي التام المستمر had + been + V.ing.	- زمن المضارع التام المستمر have/ has + been + V.ing.
would + مصدر	will + مصدر
could + مصدر	can + مصدر
would + مصدر	shall + مصدر (في المستقبل)

shall + مصدر (في النصيحة)	should + مصدر
may + مصدر	might + مصدر
must + مصدر (ضرورة / الزام)	must/ had to + مصدر
must + مصدر (استنتاج)	must + have + P.P
mustn't + مصدر (تحريم)	mustn't + مصدر wasn't to / weren't to + مصدر
have to/ has to + مصدر	had to + مصدر
will have to + مصدر	would have to + مصدر
needn't + مصدر	didn't have to + مصدر

٢. أزمنة الماضي تبقي كما هي أو تحول إلي الصيغة التامة في الماضي:

الزمن في المباشر	الزمن في غير المباشر
- زمن الماضي البسيط (التصريف الثاني للفعل)	- زمن الماضي البسيط (التصريف الثاني للفعل) - زمن الماضي التام (had + P.P)
- زمن الماضي المستمر (was / were + V.ing)	- زمن الماضي المستمر (was / were + V.ing) - زمن الماضي التام (had + been + V.ing)

٣. الأفعال الناقصة الآتية تبقي كما هي دون تحويل:

would/ should/ ought to/ could / might/ had to/ had better/ would rather/ used to

5. Changing demonstratives, time and place تحويل كلمات الإشارة والزمن والمكان:

* تحول كلمات الاشارة والظروف الزمانية والظروف المكانية كما يلي:

الظرف في المباشر	الظرف في الغير مباشر
this	that
these	those
here	there
today / this day	that day
tonight	that night
yesterday	the day before/ the previous day
tomorrow	the day after/ the next day / the following day
next + اسم	the + اسم + after / the next + اسم/ the following + اسم
last + اسم	the + اسم + before / the previous + اسم
tomorrow morning	the next (following) morning
the day before yesterday	two days before
the day after tomorrow	in two days' time

now	then/ at that time
at the moment	at that time
مدة + ago	مدة + before / مدة + earlier
this year / this month	that year / that month
thus	so
come	go

تنفيذ الخطوات الخمسة في مثال واحد

Direct	Ahmed said to me, "I will meet them here tomorrow."
Indirect	Ahmed told me (that) he would meet them there the next day.

Note (4)

ملاحظات هامة جدا علي تحويل الزمن والظروف

أولاً. نقوم بعمل الخمس خطوات كاملة إذا كان فعل القول في زمن الماضي:

Direct	Mona said to Soha, "I am having lunch with my sister tomorrow."
Indirect	Mona told Soha (that) she was having lunch with her sister the following day.

ثانياً. لا نغير الزمن أو الظروف في الحالات الآتية:

١. إذا كان فعل القول في زمن المضارع أو المستقبل البسيط:

Direct	Sabry says, "I usually have a break for coffee at midday."
Indirect	Sabry says he usually has a break for coffee at midday.

٢. إذا جاء فعل القول في زمن الماضي ولكن ملحق به أحد الكلمات الآتية:

now	الآن	just	توا
a moment ago	منذ لحظة	just now	منذ وقت قصير
a minute ago	منذ لحظة	a short time ago	منذ وقت قصير

Direct	Huda *said just now*, "I have met you before somewhere."
Indirect	Huda *said just now* (that) she has met me before somewhere.

٣. إذا كانت الجملة بين علامات التنصيص تعبر عن حقيقة علمية:

Direct	The teacher said, "The earth orbits the sun once a year."
Indirect	The teacher said (that) the earth orbits the sun once a year.

٤. لا نغير أزمنة الحالتين الثانية والثالثة لـــ (If):

Direct	Ahmed said to me, "I would go with them you if I had enough time."
Indirect	Ahmed told me that he would go with them if he had enough time.

٥. لا نغير أزمنة الجمل التي تتبع التعبيرات الآتية:

I wish/ If only + ماضي بسيط/ ماضي تام/ could (would) + مصدر/ It's time + ماضي بسيط/ I'd rather + ماضي بسيط

Direct	Ahmed says, "I wish I were taller."
Indirect	Ahmed says (that) he wishes he were taller.

Direct	The mother said to her child, "It's time you went to bed."
Indirect	The mother told her child (that) it was time he went to bed."

٦. إذا تم تبليغ الجملة في نفس اليوم ونفس المكان: لا يتم تغيير الظرف وبالتالي نمتلك الحرية في تغيير الزمن (الفعل) أو عدم تغييره.

Direct	She said, "I'll see you this afternoon."
Indirect	She said (that) she will see me this afternoon.
Indirect	She said (that) she would see me this afternoon.

Direct	Ali said, "I will meet them here again tomorrow."
Indirect	Ali said (that) he will meet them here again tomorrow.
Indirect	Ali said (that) he would meet them there again tomorrow.

٧. الجمل التي تم ربطها باستخدام الروابط الزمنية في الماضي:

* لا تغير أزمنة الماضي في العبارة الزمنية.

* في الجملة الرئيسية تستطيع إما أن تبقي الزمن في صيغته الأصلية أو تحوله إلي صيغة أخري.

Direct	He said, "While I was having my lunch, I fainted."
Indirect	He said (that) while he was having his lunch, he fainted.
Indirect	He said while he was having his lunch, he had fainted.

٨. مع الأشياء التي لا تزال حقيقة, نملك الحرية في تغيير زمنها وظروفها:

Direct	He said, "I'm two metres tall."
Indirect	He said he is / was two metres tall.

ثالثا. القوانين التالية تلخص فكرة تغيير الأزمنة والظروف أو عدم تغييرها (هام جداً جداً وينبغي الالتزام به):

الظرف الأصلي + الفعل الأصلي + ... فعل قول في المضارع + فاعل

الظرف الأصلي + الفعل الأصلي + ... فعل قول في الماضي + فاعل

الظرف المُحول + الفعل المُحول + ... فعل قول في الماضي + فاعل

في حال عدم وجود ظرف من الجدول + الفعل المُحول + ... فعل قول في الماضي + فاعل

Direct	"I arrived late last night."
Indirect	Ahmed admits that he arrived late last night.
Indirect	Ahmed admitted that he arrived late last night.
Indirect	Ahmed admitted that he had arrived late the night before.

Direct	"I'm going to fly to America next month."
Indirect	Ali says he is going to fly to America next week.
Indirect	Ali said he is going to fly to America next week.
Indirect	Ali said he was going to fly to America the following week.

* لاحظ الاختيار في الجملة التالية:

* Mona said she ………….. read the story.

a. **can** b. **would** c. **may** d. **has**

* لا يوجد بالجملة أي ظرف أصلي أو محول (من الظروف الموجودة بجدول تحويل الظروف) لذلك اخترنا الفعل المحول.

Note (5)

طرق أخرى لتبليغ الكلام

* بعض الأفعال تُتبع بأكثر من نمط:

فعل + (that) + فاعل + جملة.
فعل + (مفعول) + to / not to + مصدر.

* He promised (that) he would send us a copy of his new book.
* He promised to send us a copy of his new book.

فعل + (that) + فاعل + جملة
فعل + (مفعول) + (not) V.ing + مصدر

* The thief denied that he had robbed my flat.
* The thief denied robbing my flat.

فاعل + suggest / insist on + V.ing.
فاعل + suggest / insist + (that) + فاعل + مصدر/ should + مصدر.

Direct	I said to her, "We could have a holiday to relax."
Indirect	I suggested having a holiday to relax.
Indirect	I suggested (that) we have/ should have a holiday to relax.



Exercises on Grammar

- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

Previous Exams' Exercises

1. She explained that Paris ………………… the capital of France. (أزهر – أدبي – ٢٠٢١)
   a. was **b. would be** **c. had been** **d. is**
2. He said that he …………………… his old car the following week. (أزهر – علمي – ٢٠٢١)
   a. will sell **b. had sold** **c. was selling** **d. sold**
3. He ……………. me where he had spent his weekend. (تجريبي – ٢٠٢١)
   a. told **b. wondered** **c. ordered** **d. said**
4. Mona ………. Nada had joined the Open University the previous year. (دور أول ٢٠٢٠)
   a. said **b. told** **c. asked** **d. informed**
5. Yesterday newspapers said that he .... a three-year contract. (تجريبي ٢٠١٩)
   a. had signed **b. would have signed** **c. was signed** **d. has signed**
6. Dina informed us that her baby ………………… then. (دور أول ٢٠١٩)
   a. had cried **b. had been crying** **c. cried** **d. was crying**
7. The teacher told us that the earth ……………. round the sun. (السودان ٢٠١٩)
   a. go **b. went** **c. goes** **d. going**
8. I …………………..… him I had never eaten pineapples before. **(1984)**
   a. stated **b. said** **c. told** **d. asked**
9. She said she …………………… love to visit us again. **(1986)**
   a. would **b. had** **c. will** **d. could**
10. When he got his degree, he thought he ………….. put his feet up and relax. (دور أول ٢٠٠٥)
    a. will **b. can** **c. could** **d. may**
11. "It's rather late and it's time for you to go to sleep." The mother ………..……….. that the children are still awake. (دور أول ٢٠١٢)
    a. remembered **b. inquired** **c. promised** **d. complained**
12. At the wedding party yesterday, the bride said ……………..…. the happiest day of her life. (دور أول ٢٠١٤)
    a. today was **b. that day was** **c. yesterday had** **d. that day had**
13. Why don't you .... that you are not right? (دور أول – ن.ح – 2016)
    a. disagree **b. pray** **c. deny** **d. admit**
14. Ahmed promised that he ……..…. me as soon as the plane landed. (دور أول – ن-ق – 2015)
    a. will phone **b. would phone** **c. phoned** **d. phones**
15. He said that it .... a busy day. (دور ثان – ن-ق – 2015)
    a. is **b. was** **c. will be** **d. is being**
16. He said he …………………… be able to help me the following day. (أزهر ٢٠١١)
    a. will **b. would** **c. can't** **d. won't**

17. He promised he …………………… me as soon as he could. (أزهر ٢٠١٢)
    a. will help **b.** should help **c.** would help **d.** helps
18. My uncle promises he …………….. meet me at home. (السودان ٢٠١٣)
    a. would **b.** will **c.** can **d.** may
19. Can you ……..……………..… me why you were late? (أزهر ٢٠١٤)
    a. ask **b.** say **c.** tell **d.** wonder
20. They promised that they …………. phone us as soon as they arrived. (أزهر ٢٠١٥)
    a. will **b.** would **c.** can **d.** may
21. He said just now that he ………………... a new story. (السودان ٢٠١٥)
    a. is reading **b.** was reading **c.** had read **d.** was read
22. My friend explained that he …………….. late because of road accident the previous day. (دور ثان - ٢٠١٧)
    a. will be **b.** has been **c.** had been **d.** would be
23. I told the teacher I ……………………….. the following lesson. (السودان - ٢٠١٨)
    a. didn't attend **b.** wouldn't attend **c.** won't attend **d.** hadn't attended
24. Aly said he ……………. awfully sorry to be late for the meeting. (دور ثان ٢٠٠٥)
    a. is **b.** has **c.** had **d.** was
25. Mona promised that she .... home tomorrow. (دور أول ٢٠١١)
    a. would have been **b.** will have been **c.** be **d.** will be
26. Monira has just told Amira that they ……..... to their friend's wedding tonight. (دور ثان ٢٠١١)
    a. would go **b.** have gone **c.** were going **d.** are going

Longman Exercises

27. The criminals admitted that they …………………….. the villa.
    a. had robbed **b.** hadn't robbed **c.** are robbing **d.** have robbed
28. The social studies teacher told us that Asia …………… the largest continent in the world.
    a. was **b.** is **c.** has been **d.** will be
29. I knew that a new secondary school …………………… in our village recently.
    a. has built **b.** has been built **c.** had been built **d.** had built
30. Ali told me that he ……………………. his homework at that moment.
    a. had done **b.** has been doing **c.** will do **d.** was doing
31. "I can't wait for you because I……………………. for London." said Adel.
    a. would leave **b.** am leaving **c.** leave **d.** have left
32. Adel ……………. he was ready for the final exam.
    a. told **b.** said **c.** wondered **d.** recommended
33. My friend told me that he ………………. the visa to the USA until he had paid for it.
    a. doesn't take **b.** won't take **c.** hadn't taken **d.** didn't take
34. She told me that I ………………. due care to my work. I actually appreciate her advice.
    a. needn't have given **b.** could have given **c.** should have given **d.** should give

35. Adel said that he………………. to the hospital to visit his close friend yesterday.
   a. must have gone **b. might go** **c. had to go** **d. must go**
36. I was told that my friend ………… a terrible accident while he was driving to Mansoura.
   a. has had **b. had** **c. was having** **d. is having**
37. Samir informed me that he ………………….. about the result of the interview yet.
   a. didn't tell **b. haven't been told** **c. hadn't told** **d. hadn't been told**
38. Adam said that he …………………. a report on the new project then.
   a. has written **b. will be writing** **c. was writing** **d. is writing**
39. The manager declared that the company ……………..… brilliant workers the next month.
   a. had promoted **b. is promoting** **c. have promoted** **d. was going to promote**
40. I suggested that Ali ………………..……. that matter with his friends.
   a. discusser **b. had discussed** **c. discuss** **d. discusses**
41. Hatim tells us that he…………. the summer holiday in Alexandria when he finishes exams.
   a. has spent **b. will spend** **c. would spend** **d. had spent**

My new Friend Exercises

42. He ……………………. that the snake was harmless.
   a. said to **b. told** **c. told to** **d. claimed**
43. She told me that she ……………………… a lot of celebrities.
   a. had been interviewed **b. had interviewed** **c. has interviewed** **d. has been interviewed**
44. She said that ………………… she was going to write a novel.
   a. the following year **b. the year before** **c. next year** **d. the previous year**
45. My father ………………., "It's rather late and you have to go to sleep."
   a. wondered **b. told** **c. asked** **d. said**
46. She said she would meet her aunt …………………..
   a. today **b. tomorrow** **c. last night** **d. the following day**
47. He said, "I'm hoping to come and see you ……………………"
   a. the following day **b. tomorrow** **c. the next week** **d. the day after**
48. He said a moment ago that he ……………………….. his exam yesterday.
   a. had missed **b. would miss** **c. missed** **d. was missing**
49. The woman reported that her car ……………..……….. the night before.
   a. had stolen **b. was stolen** **c. stole** **d. had been stolen**
50. He said that he had visited his uncle ………………………… before.
   a. today **b. that day** **c. the day** **d. yesterday**

Advanced Exercises

51. The thief denied ……………..……… my money.
   a. has stolen **b. stealing** **c. to steal** **d. had stolen**
52. He suggested that we ……………………….. a picnic at the park.
   a. has **b. should have** **c. having** **d. had had**

53. The science teacher told us that the earth …………………..……. around the sun.
    a. moved b. moves c. had moved d. is moving
54. ……………………… tall and strong is important for playing basketball.
    a. Having b. Have c. Be d. Being
55. He said I should ……………………… started my revision earlier enough.
    a. have b. had c. have had d. had been
56. It's time Arab countries ………………………… a union against enemies.
    a. to form b. form c. formed d. former
57. Mona ……………… me that I should call my mother.
    a. said b. reminded c. told d. both b and c
58. "I didn't take your mobile." He …………….. my mobile.
    a. admitted that he took b. admitted taking c. denied that taken d. denied taking
59. I recommend ………………… the weekend at the park.
    a. spending b. that we spends c. to spend d. should spend
60. He agreed …………………..……… not tell anyone what I had said.
    a. that he would b. that he will c. to he would d. to he will
61. He denied that he had met his friends …………………
    a. today b. yesterday c. that day d. this day
62. Nahla suggested …………………… start revising then.
    a. that we to b. that should we c. that we should d. that should be
63. Mona told me she ……………… at that moment.
    a. had read b. was reading c. is reading d. reads
64. He said just now that he ………………… to Alex tomorrow.
    a. is travelling b. is travelled c. was travelled d. has travelled
65. Mona shouted that the animal ……………………… dangerous.
    a. has b. was c. is d. had
66. She said that she wanted to visit Cairo …………………… .
    a. the following week b. next week c. tomorrow morning d. tomorrow
67. I hoped that my son ……………… in the exam.
    a. can succeed b. will succeed c. would succeed d. would be succeeded
68. He says that his father …………….. by his uncle regularly.
    a. is visited b. has visited c. was visited d. visits
69. She said that she ………………… her boss already.
    a. had been met by b. had met by c. has met by d. has been met by
70. "You should go on a diet."
    a. The doctor said I should have gone on a diet.
    b. The doctor advised me to go on a diet.
    c. The doctor told me I should go on a diet.
    d. Both B and C.


Part (2): Lessons (3-4)


Definitions

Word	Meaning	Definition
balanced	متوازن	giving equal attention to all sides or opinions.
bias	تحيز	an opinion about whether a person, group, or idea is good or bad that influences how you deal with it.
inaccurate	غير دقيق	not completely correct.
mislead	يضلل	to make someone believe something that is not true by giving them information that is false or not complete.
omission	حذف / إغفال	when you do not include or do not do something.
point of view	وجهة نظر	a particular way of thinking about or judging a situation.
spin	تبديل حقائق	to describe a situation or information in a way that is intended to influence the way people think about it.

Vocabulary

social media	وسائل تواصل اجتماعي	impact on	تأثير على	anxious	متوتر / قلق
likely	محتمل	main	رئيسي	true	حقيقي
traditional	تقليدي	percent	بالمائة	check	يفحص
citizen journalism	صحافة مدنية	internet access	مدخل إلى النت	spread	ينشر
positive	إيجابي	regular	منتظم	false information	معلومات زائفة
positively	بإيجابية	regularly	بانتظام	the public	العامة / الجمهور
negative	سلبي	updates	تحديثات	trust	يثق في
negatively	بشكل سلبي	constant	ثابت / مستمر	in general	بشكل عام
trap	يحبس / فخ	constantly	بشكل مستمر	control	يتحكم
record snowstorm	عاصفة ثلجية قياسية	cycle of news	حلقة من الأخبار	managing editors	إدارة المحررين
spade	مطرقة	mostly	غالبا	objective	موضوعي / هدف

news stories	قصص إخبارية	stressed	مضغوط	current affairs	شئون حالية
make sure	يتأكد	recent	حديث / حالي	online news	أخبار علي النت
social	اجتماعي	survey	استبيان	responsibility	مسئولية
bus lane	ممر الأتوبيس	businesswomen	سيدات أعمال	electric buses	اتوبيسات كهربية
city centre	وسط البلد	route	مسار / طريق	public transport	النقل العام
enormous	ضخم	long term plan	خطة طويلة المدى	air pollution	تلوث الهواء
cost	تكلفة / يتكلف	short term plan	خطة قصيرة المدى	the reds	الريدز (الفريق الاحمر)
nevertheless	ومع ذلك	negative spin	تبديل حقائق سلبي	replace	يستبدل
guidebooks	كتب إرشادية	accurate	دقيق	organizations	منظمات
Europeans	الأوربيون	owners	ملاك / أصحاب	communities	مجتمعات
car hire company			شركة تأجير سيارات	matter (v)	يهم
slide	شريحة عرض	support	يدعم	editor	محرر
media course	دورة إعلامية	side	جانب	certain	محدد / معين
a talk	حديث	present	يقدم	position	مكانة / مكان
placement	وضع / تحديد مستوى	omit	يحذف	omission	حذف / إغفال

Essay vocabulary

although	علي الرغم من	whilst	بينما / في حين	topic sentence	جملة موضوعية
in my view	من وجهة نظري	personally	شخصيا	synonym	مرادف
to begin with	في البداية	firstly	أولا	persuasive essay	مقال إقناعي
because of	بسبب	due to	بسبب	main paragraph	البراجراف الأساسي
next	التالي	secondly	ثانيا	introduce	يقدم شخص
in turn	بدوره	consequently	نتيجة لذلك	underline	يضع خط تحت
lastly	أخيرا	finally	في النهاية	brainstorm	يعصف ذهنيا
in summary	باختصار	to conclude	وختاما	support	يدعم
outline	ملخص / شكل تخطيطي	opinion	راي	introduction	مقدمة
briefly	باختصار	clearly	بوضوح	sum up	يلخص
conclusion	خاتمة	supporting details	تفاصيل مدعمة	restate	يعيد صياغة
contrast	تناقض	give a reason for	يعطي مبرر لـ	introduce the result of	يقدم نتيجة

Prepositions

part of	جزء من	on the page	في الصفحة	leave out	يترك / يستبعد
talk about	يتحدث عن	at the top of	في قمة	agree with	يتفق مع
in the order	بالترتيب	by omission	عن طريق الإغفال	the same as	نفس الشئ مثل
by placement	عن طريق التنسيب	by spin	عن طريق التلفيق	as a fact	كحقيقة
dig out	يحفر	include with	يضمن ... مع	way to	طريقة ل
start with	يبدأ بـــ	on our phones	علي هواتفنا	on social media	في وسائل التواصل
spend on	ينفق علي	careful about	حريص بشأن	plan for	يخطط لــ
rely on	يعتمد علي	angry about	غاضب بشأن	attract to	يجذب ... إلي
at other times	في الأوقات الاخرى	look out over	يطل علي	bring to	يحضر .. إلي

Important Collocations & Expressions

keep up- to- date with	يظل مواكبا لـــ	support one side	يؤيد جانب واحد
trust newspaper	يثق في الجرائد	present an opinion	يقدم رأي
give a lecture	يلقي محاضرة	persuade the reader	يقنع القارئ
choose examples or data	يختار أمثلة أو بيانات	use emotional language	يستخدم لغة عاطفية
take a photo	يلتقط صورة	believe a story	يصدق قصة
walk home	يمشي للمنزل	share news stories	يشارك قصص اخبارية
suggest an action	يقترح إجراء	suggest a solution	يقترح حل
support your opinion of	تدعم رأيك في	plan the essay	يخطط للمقال
post on social media	ينشر على وسائل التواصل	have a negative effect on	يترك تأثير سلبي على
20 cms of snow an hour	٢٠ سنتيمتر من الجليد في الساعه	become the main source of	يصبح المصدر الرئيسي لـــ
have internet access	لديه مدخل للانترنت	get their news from	يحصلون علي اخبارهم من
find news easily	يجد الاخبار بسهولة	get regular updates	يحصل علي تحديثات منتظمة
make people stressed	تجعل الناس مضغوطين	get anxious	يتضايق / يتوتر
spread false information	ينشر معلومات زائفة	check the facts	يفحص الحقائق
stop trusting ……	يتوقف عن الثقة في	managing editors	مدراء تحرير
avoid the negative effects	تجنب التأثيرات السلبية	have a social responsibility	له مسئوليه جتماعية
make every effort	يبذل كل جهد	write reports on	يكتب تقارير عن
make our traffic worse	تجعل المرور أسوأ	open a new bus lane	يفتتح ممر أتوبيسات جديد

make the journey	يقوم برحلة	reduce traffic	يقلل المرور
give work to	يوفر عمل لـ	give an opinion	يبدي رأي
book a holiday	يحجز أجازة	have a reason for writing	لديه سبب للكتابة
spread an inaccurate or misleading news		ينشر أخبار غير دقيقة ومضللة	
give a balanced point of view		يعطي وجهة نظر متوازنة	
put a spin on a story	يبدل حقيقة القصة		



1. Media Bias

- Bias by placement:

Position of the article on the page – the stories at the top of the page are the ones which the editor thinks are the most important.

- Bias by omission:

Leaving out certain stories.

Leaving out facts or certain information which does not agree with the writer's point of view.

- Bias by 'spin':

- Choosing examples or data which support one side.
- Presenting an opinion as a fact.
- Using emotional language to persuade the reader.

A social media post

12 hours trapped in my car in Germany. Thousands of us are trapped in our cars after a record snowstorm, about 20 cms of snow an hour. A few people with spades are trying to dig out their cars. Snow's now stopped, and some people are leaving their cars to try and walk home.

2. A Persuasive Essay

Social Media has a negative impact on news and society

Social media has become the main source of news. These days sixty-eight percent of people who have internet access get their news from social media. Although this means that we can find news easily and get regular updates on our phones, in my view I think that social media has a negative impact on news and society.

To begin with, this constant cycle of news, which is mostly bad, can make people stressed and worried. A recent survey found that more than half of Americans say they get anxious and sleep badly because of the news.

Next, not everything we read or see on social media is true and factual. If we share it, before checking the facts, we might spread false information. In turn, this means that the public stop trusting journalists and news in general.

Lastly, social media starts to control what news we see and don't see. Our social media 'friends' become the 'managing editors'. They share news stories they like and agree with, so the news we see is not balanced or objective.

In summary, whilst it is a good thing that we have so much news available and it is easy to keep up-to-date with current affairs, we need to avoid the negative effects. It's important to be careful about where we get our news and how often we check it. We also have a social responsibility to make every effort not to spread inaccurate or misleading news.

3. Millions to be spent on project that will make our traffic worse!

Car drivers are angry about plans to open a new bus lane from the city centre. The plan, which will cost an enormous LE200 million, will stop all cars using Nile Road, one of the most important roads into the city. "Traffic in the city is already terrible," says businesswoman Mrs El Baz. "If they close Nile Road, it will be even worse." Another business person who uses South Road regularly, Mr Fawzy, says, "Why are they planning to close roads? With so many cars in the city, they need to build new ones. No one wants to take buses because they are too slow."

4. New route to serve university

There are plans for a new bus lane from the city centre to the university. The LE200-million project will mean closing Nile Road to cars, but will make the journey by bus 30 minutes faster. The organisers believe the project will help attract students to the university and that the electric buses will also reduce pollution. The bus lane will also be used by bikes and taxis. The project is part of a long-term plan to persuade people to use public transport rather than driving, to help reduce traffic and air pollution.

5. Bias

Tarek loves a football team called the Reds. He writes reports on their matches, online, but the reports do not give a balanced point of view! He always puts the Reds' report at the top of the page when they win, but not when they lose! This is bias by placement. He always puts a spin on his stories, too. For example, when the Reds lose, it is because they did not have their best players. However, he does not report the fact that

the other team did not have their best players when the Reds win! This is bias by omission. Nevertheless, Tarek's reports are not inaccurate: he does not want to mislead you and the reports tell you what really happened in the match. After all, he cannot change the result!

6. Exciting plan for hotel

A new, modern hotel is planned for White Beach. There will be rooms for 200 people and most will look out over the beautiful beach. The project should give work to many local people and bring more tourists to a beach that few people know about. They will also open a new road to the hotel, to replace the old one which is difficult to drive down.

7. An essay about guidebooks

We still need guidebooks because we cannot rely on the opinion of people online.

With today's social media, it is possible to find online reviews of everything from a local park or café to a famous restaurant or museum. Before you book a holiday, you can read what other people think of a hotel or car hire company and what they recommend you do when you get there. Although this means you can get information very easily, in my view, this is not as useful information as you can get from a guidebook.

To begin with, we need to ask ourselves why people write reviews online. Whilst it is sometimes because people like writing their opinions, at other times they have a reason for writing it. Perhaps they know the owners of the café, or perhaps they are the owners of the café! That is why they give it a good review.

Secondly, who are the people writing the reviews? It is difficult to know this information. If they are 50-year-old Europeans, will they have the same opinion as you? It is very hard to know if you are going to like the same places that they like.

Lastly, we need to remember that guidebook writers are usually experts. You can trust them for accurate information and a balanced point of view. They also know who is using their books, so if the book is intended to be for young people, they will recommend places that young people will like.

To conclude, online reviews are useful, but it's important to remember that they are just people's opinions. If you want to know what experts think, personally I think you should buy a guidebook.

Language Notes

1. like / unlike / as / alike / such as / for example / for instance:

- like + إسم / صفة + إسم / ضمير (مثل - تُعبر عن تشبيه غير حقيقي):

* He works like a machine. * She ran like a mad dog. * Do you still write like this?

- unlike مختلف عن - على عكس:

* Unlike her sister, Salma is hard-working and studious.
* She has blue eyes unlike her mother.
* as + وظيفة / جملة كاملة (مثل - تُعبر عن تشبيه حقيقي):
* My father works as a doctor. * Do this experiment as I do it.

- train / work / act + as + وظيفة: * He trained as a lawyer for three years.

- alike (ظرف بمعني علي حد السواء / صفة بمعني متشابه (لا تُتبع بمفعول):

* My cousin and I are alike. We look like identical twins.
* The government builds new schools in cities and villages alike.

- look like + مفعول (يُشبه) / look alike يتشابه (لا يأتي بعدها مفعول):

* My brother and I look like each other. * My brother and I look alike.
* Ali and Ahmed look so alike. = Ali looks like Ahmed.

- like يحب × dislike يكره: * I like most kinds of music but I dislike folk music.

- for example / for instance + جملة = e.g. .... (علي سبيل المثال): - such as / like + اسم (مثل):

* Egypt exports many products to other countries. For example, we export cotton to the USA.
* Egypt exports many products to other countries. Cotton, for instance, is exported to the USA.
* Fruits such as apples and oranges give us vitamins.

---

2. فاعل + mean + V.ing (يتضمن / يتسبب في / يؤدي إلي) / فاعل + mean + to مصدر (ينوي):

* My new position means travelling a lot.
* They mean to finish their work by the end of this week.

---

3. Writing Numbers:

- a = one + عدد / a hundred = one hundred / a thousand = one thousand ...... etc.

* It costs a (one) hundred dollars. * I'll let you have it for a (one) thousand pounds.

- one + عدد + تكملة العدد: * It cost one thousand, three hundred pounds.

- رقم + dozen / hundred / thousand / million ....etc. + اسم:

* She bought three dozen bottles. * He paid ten million pounds.

- dozens / hundreds / thousands / millions ....etc. + of + اسم:

* He's done it hundreds of times. * She spent thousands of dollars on that.

---

4. drill / dig:

- drill يحفر عن البترول أو الغاز أو الماء: * Drill a hole in each corner.

- dig يحفر باليد أو بمجراف: * They dig a small hole in the sand to bury their eggs.

5. most / the most / almost / mostly:

- most = nearly all = almost all + اسم (معظم) … - most of (the / صفة ملكية) + اسم (معظم)

* Most research in this field has been carried out by the Russians.
* Most of my friends are at university. * Most of what Hannah told me wasn't true.
* It was Sunday and most of the shops were shut.

- most (best) (much) (very much) (ظرف بمعني كثيراً)

- I like / love / prefer / hate + مفعول + very much / much / a lot / best / most .

* I love English most. * She adores music most.
* Most of all, I just felt sad that it was over.

- most = very (تستخدم كظرف وصفة بمعنى جدا):

* I was most surprised to hear of your engagement.

- most = almost (تستخدم كظرف بمعني تقريبا): * He plays tennis most every Friday.

- mostly / often / frequently / most of the time / most days / usually : أساسا / كثيرا / غالبا / عادة

* I mostly log on the internet to listen to music.

- at (the) most علي الأكثر × at least علي الأقل:

* There were at most (at least) 50 people in the audience. * At least he didn't lie to me.

- the most + صفة من أكثر من مقطع (...... الأكثر) × the least + صفة من أكثر من مقطع (...... الأقل)

* Mona is the most intelligent student in class. * She's the least experienced teacher.

- make the most (best) use of يستغل الاستغلال الأمثل / get the most out of يستفيد للغاية من:

* We should make the best use of the red sea resorts.

- almost = nearly = approximately تقريباً :

* Almost all workers here need a pay rise. * Supper's almost ready.

- almost all /every /everything: * Ola visits her son almost every day.

---

6. remember / remind:

- remember about + اسم (يتذكر عن): * What do you remember about your school days?

- remember + شخص + to + شخص (يبلغ تحيات) : * Remember me to your family.

- remind + شخص + of + شخص: (......... بـ ..... يُذكر):

* Your father reminds me of a famous actor.

- remind + شخص + of / about + اسم (يذكر بـ) :

* He reminded me of the time of the meeting.

- remind + شخص + about + V.ing (يُذكر .... بعمل شيء):

* She reminded me about booking the tickets.

- remind + شخص + to + مصدر (يُذكر ...... بـ): * He reminded me to phone the police.

---

7. cause / reason:

- cause + مفعول + to + مصدر (يُسبب) : * Do you know what causes volcanoes to happen?

- cause + اسم (يُسبب): * A cigarette end caused the fire in the factory.

- the cause of + V.ing / اسم (سبب لـ): * What was the cause of the fire?

- reason with يحاول إقناع - يتجادل مع:
* I reasoned with him for hours, but he didn't change his mind.
- the reason for + V.ing / اسم (سبب لـــ): * Can you give the reason for leaving so early?
- the reason why / the reason for which + جملة كاملة (سبب لـــ) :
* Do you know the reason why (for which) he can't come to school today?

---

8. Prepositions after CAREFUL:

- careful with + اسم : * You should be careful with that ladder.
- careful about / of + what / how / where / when:
* Always be careful about what you say.
- careful + (not) to + مصدر : * Be careful to press this button when the engine starts.
* I was careful not to say anything bad about him.

---

9. More Notes:

orbit (go around)	يدور حول غيره	spin - spun – spun	يدور حول نفسه
affect	يؤثر على	affected by	متأثر بـــ
affect (influence)	يؤثر على	effect (impact / influence)	تأثير
affectation	تصنع / تزييف	affection	ميل / عاطفة
examine	يفحص بحثا عن عيب أو مشكلة	check	يفحص للمراجعة والتأكد من شيء
public	صفة (عام / للجميع)	the public	العامة / الناس / الشعب
private	خاص (للملكية)	public	عام (للملكية)
special (particular)	خاص (من نوع خاص)	general	عام (شامل)
other than	عدا / غير	rather than	بدلا من
hire	يستأجر لفترة قصيرة	rent	يستأجر لفترة طويلة
hire out	يؤجر لفترة قصيرة	rent out	يؤجر لفترة طويلة
recommend	يرشح - يوصى (بشيء)	advise	ينصح (شخص)
recommend + V.ing	يوصي بأن	recommend + فاعل + (should) مصدر	يوصي أن
publish	ينشر (مطبوعات)	spread	ينشر (شيء معنوى)
publish	ينشر كتاب مثلا	issue	يصدر رسميا (جريدة / عملة / جواز سفر)



Exercises on Vocabulary and Notes

- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Most of us need to lead more ………………….. lives to be healthy and happy.
   a. balanced **b. fugitive** **c. derivative** **d. detective**
2. I lost my ………………. and fell backwards.
   a. allowance **b. reference** **c. balance** **d. occurrence**
3. She …………………… the cup on her knee with a great skill.
   a. astonished **b. dismantled** **c. chanted** **d. balanced**

4. Employers must consider all candidates impartially and without ………………...
   a. fairness **b. bias** **c. justice** **d. ridiculous**
5. The report suggests that television reporting is ………. towards the government in power.
   a. based **b. bossed** **c. praised** **d. biased**
6. Statistical graphs may be ………………….. and misleading.
   a. inaccurate **b. accurate** **c. precise** **d. correct**
7. As a journalist you simply cannot tolerate …………………… .
   a. accuracy **b. exactness** **c. inaccuracy** **d. availability**
8. Don't let his friendly manner ………………….. you into trusting him.
   a. mislead **b. miss** **c. lose** **d. please**
9. Some of the information was dangerously ……………….. ; it was false.
   a. misleading **b. accurate** **c. punctual** **d. tolerant**
10. Please do not …………………. any details, however trivial they may seem.
   a. omit **b. meet** **c. comment** **d. oblige**
11. Everyone was surprised at her ………… from the squad; they know she is a good player.
   a. involvement **b. inclusion** **c. containing** **d. omission**
12. He completely disregarded my ………………… of view.
   a. dot **b. goal** **c. point** **d. stop**
13. Politicians put their own ……………. on the economic situation. They changed facts.
   a. spin **b. roll** **c. orbit** **d. revolve**
14. I don’t trust him as he is always ………………… facts.
   a. revolving **b. orbiting** **c. rounding** **d. spinning**
15. The content of the media …………….. includes scripting, editing and camera work.
   a. case **b. curse** **c. crease** **d. course**
16. His lecture was illustrated with …………………. taken during the expedition.
   a. slides **b. sides** **c. souls** **d. slaves**
17. I think we can find a ……………………… for you in the accounts department.
   a. replace **b. placement** **c. processor** **d. please**
18. Samples are ………………… free in the company.
   a. placed **b. presented** **c. reverbed** **d. prevented**
19. She's the …………………. of a popular women's magazine.
   a. edition **b. addition** **c. additive** **d. editor**
20. “Certain characteristics can be developed through selective breeding.” A synonym for “certain” is …………………..
   a. general **b. public** **c. specific** **d. unknown**
21. We were greatly encouraged by the ………………… we received.
   a. suppress **b. support** **c. suppose** **d. mean**
22. Technology has had an irreversible ………………….. on society.
   a. affect **b. influential** **c. impact** **d. protect**

23. Weaving and knitting are ………………….. cottage industries.

a. convention **b. modern** **c. novel** **d. traditional**

24. He was careful enough to …………………. up every detail.

a. click **b. check** **c. shake** **d. chess**

25. The company provides cheap Internet …………; it makes shareware freely available.

a. taxes **b. assess** **c. access** **d. index**

26. ………………… friends are worse than open enemies.

a. Sincere **b. Thoughtful** **c. Faithful** **d. False**

27. Internet provides continuous …………………… to the world.

a. updates **b. dates** **c. dots** **d. dears**

28. Betraying a ……………. is a very quick and painful way to terminate a friendship.

a. thirst **b. thrust** **c. trust** **d. treat**

29. He annoys us by making …………….. complaint, so he gets little compassion.

a. instant **b. speedy** **c. quick** **d. constant**

30. Two passengers are still ………………….. in the wreck.

a. tripped **b. tracked** **c. trapped** **d. topped**

31. I was really ……………………. out before the exam. I was anxious.

a. stressed **b. relaxed** **c. fussed** **d. mixed**

32. Maria is very interested in politics and current ………………… .

a. fears **b. affairs** **c. fares** **d. fair**

33. He always ……………… sure that any cuts were protected by sterile dressings.

a. did **b. took** **c. gave** **d. made**

34. Management must take ultimate …………………… for the strike.

a. responsible **b. charger** **c. irresponsible** **d. responsibility**

35. We don't want bus ……………… on motorways and we don't want traffic jams.

a. lanes **b. lens** **c. loners** **d. loves**

36. The ………………… warns against walking alone at night.

a. guidebook **b. glider** **c. guides** **d. guards**

37. The indiscriminate use of fertilizers can cause ……………… problems.

a. long-term **b. term-long** **c. long-terms** **d. terms long**

38. We took a roundabout …………………. to avoid the accident.

a. rate **b. riot** **c. route** **d. root**

39. We ………………… a magician to entertain the children.

a. hired **b. heard** **c. hilled** **d. haled**

40. Nothing else ……………….. to him apart from his job.

a. beneficial **b. matters** **c. important** **d. essential**

41. Write today's date ……………… the top of the page.

a. to **b. at** **c. for** **d. in**

42. If you prefer mild flavours reduce or leave .... the chilli.
a. **down** b. **out** c. **on** d. **into**

43. The couple relied .... informal care from relatives.
a. **in** b. **on** c. **by** d. **for**

44. I'll buy the most .... version; I don't prefer old ones.
a. **old-fashioned** b. **up-to-date** c. **traditional** d. **conventional**

45. He is a professor. He regularly .... lectures on modern French literature.
a. **mends** b. **gets** c. **takes** d. **gives**

46. Charlie thinks money will .... all his problems.
a. **slave** b. **solve** c. **dissolve** d. **sleeve**

47. Responses will be .... on the Website tomorrow.
a. **posted** b. **spent** c. **screwed** d. **spun**

48. The teacher made great .... to quiet the students.
a. **flirts** b. **tarts** c. **fortress** d. **efforts**

49. To .... a room means to ask for it and pay for it in advance.
a. **block** b. **book** c. **bake** d. **break**

50. Her voice was quite .... her usual one.
a. **alike** b. **likes** c. **dislike** d. **unlike**

51. His new job means .... ten hours of work every day.
a. **do** b. **doing** c. **to do** d. **done**

52. The government spent ten .... dollars on the new project.
a. **millions** b. **millions'** c. **million's** d. **million**

53. Who knows .... speaks least.
a. **mostly** b. **most** c. **most of** d. **almost**

54. A man can succeed at .... anything for which he has unlimited enthusiasm.
a. **near** b. **almost** c. **approximate** d. **the most**

55. .... your brother to come earlier tomorrow morning.
a. **Remember** b. **Remind** c. **Remember to** d. **Remind of**

56. The .... for the disaster was engine failure, not human error.
a. **result** b. **reason** c. **consequence** d. **effect**

57. The reason, ... the problem results, has not been solved efficaciously.
a. **for** b. **which** c. **for which** d. **of**

58. Her judgments are based on hearsay .... evidence.
a. **instead** b. **rather than** c. **other than** d. **than in**

59. We need to eat. Which restaurant can you .... for us?
a. **advice** b. **advise** c. **attend** d. **recommend**

60. The book was .... as recently as last week.
a. **come out** b. **spread** c. **published** d. **sprayed**

Grammar

Reported Speech الكلام غير المباشر

Reported Questions الأسئلة غير المباشرة

الفرق بين السؤال المباشر والسؤال الغير مباشر

1. Direct Questions السؤال المباشر

* أن ننقل نفس سؤال المتحدث بالضبط بين علامات تنصيص.
* يتم في السؤال المباشر تقديم الفعل المساعد علي الفاعل:

* He said to me, "Do you like English?"
* Mona asked her sister, "Where are you going now?"

2. Indirect Question السؤال الغير مباشر

* أن ننقل معنى ما قاله المتحدث (بدون علامات تنصيص).
* في السؤال الغير مباشر، لا يتم تقديم الفعل المساعد علي الفاعل:

* He asked me if I liked English.
* Mona asked her sister where she was going then.

Note (1)

* يحتفظ السؤال بين علامات التنصيص (سؤال في الكلام المباشر) بضمائره ومكانه وزمانه دون أي تغيير. كذلك يتم فيه تقديم الفعل المساعد علي الفاعل.

* Ahmed said to me, “What are you going to do after school tomorrow?”
* Mother asked me, “Have you done your homework?”

Test your understanding

* **Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.**

1. My friend said to me, “What …………… last weekend?”
   a. you did   b. did you   c. did you do   d. you did do
2. I asked the tourist, “……………… Egyptian food?”
   a. You do like   b. Do you like   c. You like   d. Like you

مكونات السؤال غير المباشر

* يتكون السؤال غير المباشر مما يلي:

فاعل + فعل قول + (مفعول) + أداة استفهام / if/ whether + جملة خبرية

Direct	I asked him, "What are you doing?"
Indirect	I asked him what he was doing.

Direct	She asked me, "Have you watched the DVD?"
Indirect	She asked me if/ whether I had watched the DVD.

خطوات تحويل السؤال من المباشر إلي غير المباشر

1. Changing the reporting verb تحويل فعل القول :

* يتحول فعل القول في السؤال إلي ما يلي:

ask + مفعول مباشر	يسأل
want to know + بدون مفعول مباشر	يريد أن يعرف
inquire + بدون مفعول مباشر	يستفسر
wonder + بدون مفعول مباشر	يتساءل/ يستفسر (غالبا لنفسه)

Direct	She asked me, "Why do you want to work abroad?"
Indirect	She wanted to know why I wanted to work abroad.

2. Changing the quotation marks تحويل علامات التنصيص :

* نحذف الفاصلة وعلامات التنصيص ونضع ما يلي:

جملة خبرية + أداة استفهام

١. أداة استفهام إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بأداة استفهام. (لاحظ الشكل التالي)

٢. (if) أو (whether) إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد.

* يُفضل استخدام (whether) عند وجود (or/ or not). (لاحظ الشكل التالي)

if/ whether + جملة خبرية - if/ whether + جملة خبرية + or not - whether or not + جملة خبرية

ملحوظة هامة جداً: لابد من تحويل السؤال إلي جملة خبرية أي أننا نقوم بتقديم الفاعل علي الفعل المساعد عند التحويل.

Direct	Ali said to me, "Are you going out?"
Indirect	Ali asked me if/ whether I was going out.
Indirect	Ali asked me if/ whether I was going out or not.
Indirect	Ali asked me whether or not I was going out.

٣. تغيير الضمائر و الأزمنة و الظروف يتبع نفس قواعد الجملة الخبرية والاستفهامية:

Ahmed says to me, "Which exams have you passed?"	كلام مباشر
Ahmed asks me which exams I have passed.	كلام غير مباشر

تنفيذ الخطوات الخمسة في مثال واحد

Direct	He asked me, "Have you finished reading the book I lent you last week?"
Indirect	He asked me if / whether I had finished reading the book he had lent me the week before.

Note (2)

ملاحظات هامة جدا علي تحويل الزمن والظروف

- نطبق نفس الملاحظات الخاصة بالجملة الخبرية ..
- لاحظ ما يتم في الأمثلة التالية.

Direct	Mona said to Soha, "Where will you travel tomorrow?"
Indirect	Mona asked Soha where she would travel the following day.

Direct	Ahmed says to me, "Where do you live?"
Indirect	Ahmed asks me where I live.

Direct	Hala said to me just now, "How have you been feeling?"
Indirect	Hala asked me just now how I have been feeling.

Direct	Ali said to me, "Will you go to the cinema tomorrow?"
Indirect	Ali asked me if I will go to the cinema tomorrow.

Direct	"Where will you travel tomorrow?"
Indirect	Ahmed asks me where I will travel tomorrow.
Indirect	Ahmed asked me where I will travel tomorrow.
Indirect	Ahmed asked me where I would travel the next day.

Direct	"Have you done your homework?"
Indirect	Mother asks Soha if/ whether she has done her homework.
Indirect	Mother asked Soha if/ whether she had done her homework.

Note (3)

* طريقة أخري لتبليغ السؤال, خصوصا السؤال الذي يبدأ بأداة استفهام:

فاعل + ask + (مفعول) + about + اسم
فاعل + want to know + about + اسم

Direct	Hanan said to Ali, "When were you born?"
Indirect	Hanan asked Ali *about his date of birth*.
Indirect	Hanan wanted to know *about Ali's date of birth*.

Reported imperatives, suggestions and advice الأوامر والاقتراحات والنصائح الغير مباشرة

الفرق بين الأمر المباشر والأمر الغير مباشر

1. Direct الكلام المباشر:

* أن ننقل نفس الأمر (الاقتراح - النصيحة - الطلب) الذي وجهه المتحدث بالضبط بين علامات تنصيص.
* تتكون الجملة الأمرية (الاقتراح – النصيحة – الطلب) بين علامات التنصيص كما يلي:

(للأوامر المثبتة)	فاعل + فعل قول, "مصدر الفعل + ………………"
(للأوامر المنفية)	فاعل + فعل قول, "Don't + مصدر الفعل + ………………"
(للأمر والإلزام)	فاعل + فعل قول, "You must (mustn't) + مصدر الفعل ….."
(للنصيحة)	فاعل + فعل قول, "You should (shouldn't) + مصدر الفعل …"
(للنصيحة)	فاعل + فعل قول, "If I were you, I would (wouldn't) + مصدر الفعل"
(للاقتراح)	فاعل + فعل قول, "Why don't we+ مصدر الفعل …..?"
(للاقتراح)	فاعل + فعل قول, "Shall we+ مصدر الفعل …..?"
(للطلب)	فاعل + فعل قول, "Can (Could) you+ مصدر الفعل …..?"
(للعرض)	فاعل + فعل قول, "Can (Will/ Shall) I + مصدر الفعل …..?"

* The teacher said to us, "Keep silent."
* The mother said to her children, "Don't play with fire."
* The headmaster said to the students, "You mustn't come late again."
* Mum said to me, "You should study hard."
* Father said to me, "If I were you, I'd take your coat."
* Mona said, "Why don't we (Shall we) go to the cinema?"
* Ali said to his brother, "Could you lend me some money, please?"

2. Indirect الكلام الغير مباشر:

* أن ننقل معنى ما قاله المتحدث (بدون علامات تنصيص).
* تتكون الجملة الأمرية (الاقتراح – النصيحة – الطلب) في الكلام غير المباشر بالطرق التالية:

*** الطريقة الأولى:**

* يمكن استخدامها مع الأمر، النصيحة، الطلب، التوسل، التحذير، الوعد، الدعوة، التحريم، التهديد، التشجيع والحث والتحفيز والعرض.

* تتكون هذه الطريقة كما يلي:

فاعل + فعل قول + (مفعول) + to/ not to + مصدر الفعل

Direct	Mum said to me, "Keep the door open."
Indirect	Mum asked (told) me to keep the door open.

Direct	The teacher said to us, "Don't make noise."
Indirect	The teacher ordered us not to make noise.

خطوات تحويل هذه الطريقة من الكلام المباشر إلي الكلام الغير مباشر

١. تحويل فعل القول إلي ما يلي:

tell	يطلب	teach	يعلم	forbid	يحرم (في النفي)
ask	يطلب	instruct	يأمر	threaten	يهدد
order	يأمر	offer	يعرض	promise	يعد
command	يأمر	advise	ينصح	expect	يتوقع
warn	يحذر	beg	يتوسل	want	يريد
invite	يدعو	urge	يحث	request	يطالب
encourage	يشجع	pray	يتوسل	teach	يُعلم

٢. تحويل علامات التنصيص كما يلي:

* نحذف الفاصلة و علامات التنصيص ونضع ما يلي:

للأوامر المثبتة : 1. (to + مصدر)   للأوامر المنفية :2. (not to + مصدر)

٣. تغيير الضمائر و الأزمنة و الظروف يتبع نفس قواعد الجملة الخبرية والاستفهامية:

Examples

Direct	The doctor said to her, "Answer this question now."
Indirect	The doctor asked her to answer that question then.

Direct	Mona said to her son, "Don't eat too much jelly."
Indirect	Mona advised her son not to eat too much jelly.

Direct	The officer said to the soldiers, “You mustn’t leave the camp.”
Indirect	The officer ordered the soldiers not to leave the camp.”

Direct	Ali said to his friend, “Study science at university.”
Indirect	Ali encouraged his friend to study science at university.

Direct	Father said to me, "Don't forget to bring the papers tomorrow."
Indirect	Father asked me not to forget to bring the papers the next day.

Direct	The doctor said to me, “You shouldn’t smoke.”
Indirect	The doctor advised me not to smoke.

Direct	My sister said to me, “Could you help me, please?”
Indirect	My sister requested (begged) me to help her.

Direct	Ali said to Magid, “I’ll lend you the money you want.”
Indirect	Ali promised Magid to lend him the money he wanted.

Direct	My neighbor said to me, “You must have dinner with me tonight.”
Indirect	My neighbor invited me to have dinner with him that night.

Direct	Mum said to me, “I’ll tell your father if you do this again.”
Indirect	Mum threatened me to tell my father if I did that again.

Direct	The policeman said to the people, “Don’t drive so fast.”
Indirect	The policeman instructed the people not to drive so fast.”

Direct	Mona said to me, "Shall I carry the bag for you?"
Indirect	Mona offered to carry the bag for me.

* الطريقة الثانية:

* يمكن استخدامها مع الأمر، النصيحة، الطلب، التوسل، التحذير، الوعد، الدعوة، التحريم، التهديد، التشجيع و الحث والتحفيز و العرض.

* تتكون هذه الطريقة كما يلي:

جملة خبرية غير مباشرة + that + (مفعول) + فعل قول + فاعل

* نحول فعل القول في هذه الطريقة إلي ما يلي:

say	يقول	expect	يتوقع
tell	يخبر	warn	يحذر
threaten	يهدد	promise	يعد

Examples

Direct	The policeman said to us, "Don't park here."
Indirect	The policeman said that we mustn’t park there.

Direct	The doctor said to her, "Answer this question."
Indirect	The doctor told her that she had to answer that question

Direct	The officer said to the soldiers, “You mustn’t leave the camp.”
Indirect	The officer told the soldiers that they weren’t to leave the camp.”

Direct	The doctor said to me, "You shouldn't smoke."
Indirect	The doctor said that I shouldn't smoke.

Direct	Ali said to Magid, "I'll lend you the money you want."
Indirect	Ali promised Magid that he would lend him the money he wanted.

Direct	Mum said to me, "I'll tell your father if you do this again."
Indirect	Mum threatened that she would tell my father if I did that again.

* الطريقة الثالثة:

* يمكن استخدامها مع الاقتراحات والتوصيات (الترشيحات) والإصرار علي شيء.

* نستخدم فيها الأفعال (suggest / recommend/ insist) كما يلي:

فاعل + suggest/ recommend/ insist on + V.ing.
فاعل + suggest/ recommend/ insist that + فاعل آخر + (should) + مصدر الفعل

Direct	Leila said to me, "Do Exercise 2 again."
Indirect	Leila suggested doing Exercise 2 again.
Indirect	Leila suggested that I (should) do Exercise 2 again.

Direct	My friend said to me, "You should revise quickly."
Indirect	My friend recommended revising quickly.
Indirect	My friend recommended that I (should) revise quickly.

* الطريقة الرابعة:

* يمكن استخدامها مع النصائح والتشجيع والتحريم والسماح والإذن.

* نستخدم فيها الأفعال (advise/ encourage/ allow/ permit/ forbid) كما يلي:

فاعل + advise + V.ing.
فاعل + advise + مفعول + to + مصدر الفعل.

Direct	Mum said to me, "Do your homework well."
Indirect	Mum advised doing my homework well.
Indirect	Mum advised me to do homework well.

Direct	My father said to me, "You should read more."
Indirect	My father encouraged reading more.
Indirect	My friend encouraged me to read more.



Exercises on Grammar

- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

Previous Exams' Exercises

1. She asked me whether I ………… go to the party the following week. (أزهر – أدبي – ٢٠٢١)
   a. may **b. will** **c. would** **d. can**
2. The teacher instructed the students …………… to school early. (أزهر – أدبي – ٢٠٢١)
   a. come **b. to come** **c. coming** **d. comes**
3. I asked ……………… their opinion of my new car was. **(دور أول ٢٠٢٠)**
   a. that **b. if** **c. where** **d. what**
4. I want to know what ………………………………….. **(1978)**
   a. do those two boys do **b. those two boys are doing**
   c. will those two boys do **d. are those two boys doing**
5. "Don't play with matches. They're very dangerous." The teacher ……………. the children not to play with matches. **(دور ثان ٢٠١٠)**
   a. said **b. asked** **c. warned** **d. begged**
6. His father asked him …………………………….. **(1980)**
   a. what was his opinion **b. what is his opinion**
   c. what his opinion is **d. what his opinion was**
7. I'm not sure when ……………………………………… **(1982)**
   a. will the game start **b. the game will start**
   c. does the game start **d. did the game start**
8. She wanted to know …………... they would be having breakfast or not. **(1985)**
   a. whether **b. how** **c. when** **d. that**
9. The inspector asked if a later train …………. get him to work on time. **(1986)**
   a. will **b. would** **c. should** **d. can**
10. I wonder ………………..…. like to travel by a spaceship. **(1994)**
    a. that it is **b. what it is** **c. how it is** **d. what is it**
11. He wanted to know …………………… the price of my father's new car. **(1994)**
    a. what **b. no word** **c. if** **d. whether**
12. We …………………...… why he hadn't attended the meeting. (دور أول ٩٦)
    a. told **b. wondered** **c. stated** **d. advised**
13. This tourist wants to know how long ……………. to go to the Citadel. (دور أول ٩٧)
    a. does it take **b. it is taking** **c. will it take** **d. it takes**
14. The investigator asked the witness what ………..… during the accident. (دور ثان ٩٩)
    a. did he see **b. had he seen** **c. he had seen** **d. he has seen**
15. She asked me where …………..……. then. (دور أول ٢٠٠٢)
    a. I stay **b. did I stay** **c. I was staying** **d. am I staying**

16. The interviewer asked the professor ……….. he had worked at any foreign universities. (دور ثان ٢٠٠٢)
 a. **whether** **b.** **unless** **c.** **that** **d.** **whatever**
17. Can you kindly tell me where ………………..….? (دور ثان ٢٠٠٣)
 a. **is the manager** **b.** **the manager** **c.** **the manager is** **d.** **has the manager**
18. I want to know how …………………… her. (دور أول ٢٠٠٤)
 a. **you helped** **b.** **have you helped** **c.** **do you help** **d.** **had you helped**
19. She wondered when ………..….. singing with the band. (دور ثان ٢٠٠٦)
 a. **do I begin** **b.** **did I begin** **c.** **had I begun** **d.** **I had begun**
20. She wondered if ………………………… (دور أول ٢٠٠٧)
 a. **he will pass the exam** **b.** **will he pass the exam?**
 c. **he had passed the exam** **d.** **had he passed the exam?**
21. The manager wondered when ……………..…. working as a secretary. (دور ثان ٢٠٠٨)
 a. **had I begun** **b.** **I begin** **c.** **did I begin** **d.** **I had begun**
22. I asked her if ……………………………….. (دور أول ٢٠٠٩)
 a. **did she like the candy?** **b.** **she liked the candy.**
 c. **she likes the candy.** **d.** **does she like the candy.**
23. Samia asked Hala ………..……. she was doing anything the next day. (دور أول ٢٠١١)
 a. **unless** **b.** **whether** **c.** **without** **d.** **except**
24. Ahmed asked me where …..…………………. the day before. (دور أول ٢٠١٢)
 a. **I had gone** **b.** **I went** **c.** **had I gone** **d.** **did I go**
25. Mahmoud promised he would not tell anyone what .... said. (دور ثان ٢٠١٢)
 a. **had I** **b.** **I had** **c.** **have I** **d.** **I have**
26. The teacher frequently asked them .... speak during the lesson. (دور أول ٢٠٠٣)
 a. **that** **b.** **not to** **c.** **whether** **d.** **for**
27. He asked me whether .... to Cairo Tower before. (دور أول ٢٠١٤ - ن.ق)
 a. **have I been** **b.** **I have been** **c.** **I had been** **d.** **had I been**
28. The teacher asked Ahmed ……………………… all the way on foot. (السودان ٢٠١١)
 a. **why he came** **b.** **if did he come** **c.** **how would he come** **d.** **if does he come**
29. I asked my son where ………………… the day before. (أزهر ٢٠١٢)
 a. **he had been** **b.** **was he** **c.** **he has been** **d.** **has he been**
30. She asked her uncle how long …………………….. in Sudan. (السودان ٢٠١٢)
 a. **did he stay** **b.** **he has stayed** **c.** **he had stayed** **d.** **does he stay**
31. I wonder if ………………..…….. at home now. (أزهر ٢٠١٣)
 a. **does he** **b.** **has he** **c.** **he is** **d.** **he has**
32. A doctor warned me …………….. smoke in order to keep healthy. (دور أول ٢٠٢٠)
 a. **to** **b.** **not to** **c.** **didn’t** **d.** **don’t**
33. He asked me ……………………..…. I had written my report or not. (السودان ٢٠١٣)
 a. **whether** **b.** **weather** **c.** **if** **d.** **had**

34. The teacher asks her where ……………………..……… been. (أزهر ٢٠١٤)

a. **she has** b. **you have** c. **has she** d. **she had**

35. He asked me if I knew that …………………. (السودان ٢٠١٤)

a. **had she been ill** b. **she has been ill** c. **she had been ill** d. **has she been ill**

36. He ……………………… her how she had spent the holiday. (أزهر ٢٠١٥)

a. **wondered** b. **asked** c. **told** d. **promised**

37. I asked Mr. Khalid how many pounds ………… the day before. (السودان ٢٠١٦)

a. **he had earned** b. **had he earned** c. **has he earned** d. **he has earned**

38. Can you tell me what ……………….... about his experience? (دور أول – ٢٠١٧)

a. **did his colleagues think** b. **his colleagues think**
c. **do his colleagues think** d. **his colleagues are thought**

39. My friend phoned me to know which university I …..…... the following year. (دور ثان – ٢٠١٧)

a. **joined** b. **would join** c. **had joined** d. **have joined**

Longman Exercises

40. Hamza asked why …………………….. late for the meeting.

a. **I had been** b. **I have been** c. **have I been** d. **had I been**

41. Please, let me know where …………….……...

a. **can we meet** b. **we are going to meet** c. **we would meet** d. **will we meet**

42. Samir ……………………….. me why I had chosen that T-shirt.

a. **said** b. **inquired** c. **asked** d. **ordered**

43. My father asked, "Why …………………….. more money now?"

a. **you needn't** b. **you needed** c. **you need** d. **do you need**

44. Could you tell me why ……………….…….. to the hospital yesterday?

a. **did you go** b. **had you gone** c. **you went** d. **you had gone**

45. Rami wondered when the general manager ………………..….. to attend the next conference.

a. **will travel** b. **would travel** c. **has travelled** d. **was travelling**

46. Ali wanted to know ………………………….. I was ready for the interview or not.

a. **if** b. **why** c. **that** d. **which**

47. My friend inquired …………………………….. or not I'd accept that offer.

a. **if** b. **whether** c. **that** d. **which**

48. My father asked me what I ……………………….……. at the moment he arrived.

a. **would do** b. **will do** c. **was doing** d. **am doing**

49. Adel wonders when I ………………………... back home as he needs my help urgently.

a. **had been** b. **am being** c. **would be** d. **will be**

50. We asked our teacher if our exam papers ……………….……...

a. **have checked** b. **had checked** c. **had been checked** d. **have been checked**

51. She asked me if I …………………….. my lost mobile.

a. **have found** b. **had found** c. **was finding** d. **will find**

52. My father asked why …………………….. that loud noise.
   a. we were making **b. were we making** **c. we will make** **d. had we made**

53. My friend asked me whether ……………….…….. ready for the school trip.
   a. are we **b. we were** **c. were we** **d. we are being**

54. I asked the tourist …………………..…….. he comes from.
   a. whether **b. when** **c. where** **d. which**

55. The officer ……………………..…. the soldiers to fire at the terrorist.
   a. ordered **b. begged** **c. said** **d. inquired**

56. My teacher recommended …………….………. the lesson again.
   a. to revise **b. revising** **c. revise** **d. that revise**

57. I suggested that Ali ……………………… to the club with us.
   a. went **b. to go** **c. go** **d. going**

58. My father said, "……………………… make any noise."
   a. Didn't **b. To not** **c. Don't** **d. Not to**

59. Mother asked me ……………….. my room.
   a. whether to tidy **b. tidy** **c. to tidy** **d. don't tidy**

60. "Don't park here?"- The policeman said we …………….…………… park there.
   a. should **b. mustn't** **c. shouldn't** **d. must**

61. Ali advised me to stop smoking. He said I ……………..……. smoking.
   a. should stop **b. should have stopped** **c. oughtn't to have stopped** **d. must stop**

62. My friend wanted me ………………….. for the same job as it's not rewarding.
   a. to apply **b. not to apply** **c. don't apply** **d. apply**

63. The manager advised me ……………….……… as soon as possible.
   a. to retraining **b. retrain** **c. retraining** **d. to retrain**

64. The policeman ………………….…… the people not to drive so fast.
   a. made **b. wondered** **c. instructed** **d. said**

65. Ali said, "If I were you, I'd read this book." This means that Ali …... me to read that book.
   a. let **b. advised** **c. ordered** **d. discouraged**

66. My brother said," Why ………… travel by train? - Surely, I will act upon his suggestion.
   a. don't you **b. you don't** **c. didn't you** **d. you didn't**

67. My friend suggested ………………. for the next bus.
   a. to waiting **b. not waiting** **c. we waiting** **d. don't waiting**

68. My father always encourages me …………..………. short stories.
   a. don't read **b. reading** **c. to read** **d. read**

69. Adham asked us ……………….……… prepare our bags for the journey.
   a. to **b. about** **c. for** **d. in**

My new Friend Exercises

70. She ………………. if I had interviewed anyone famous.
   a. asked what **b. wanted to know** **c. wandered** **d. told**

71. She ……………… it was a hard job.
a. **asked what** b. **inquired whether** c. **wanted to know what** d. **asked unless**

72. She asked him …………… advice he would give to a young person.
a. **what** b. **whether** c. **if** d. **about**

73. He wanted to know ………….. got into journalism.
a. **how she had** b. **how she was** c. **how had she** d. **how was she**

74. She told them ………………. give up.
a. **if not** b. **not to** c. **whether to** d. **whether not**

75. She advised them ………………. for a school newspaper.
a. **working** b. **work** c. **to working** d. **to work**

76. She ……………… me not to ask too many questions.
a. **said to** b. **said** c. **asked to** d. **told**

77. He said to me, "…………………..….. that my sister has been ill?"
a. **You know** b. **If I knew** c. **Do you know** d. **Know you**

78. The manager wanted to know if I ………………..… courses in computing before.
a. **would do** b. **have done** c. **am doing** d. **had done**

79. The doctor asked the nurse ……………….. take the patient's temperature.
a. **to** b. **if** c. **whether** d. **that**

80. Our teacher ………………..… us to revise our lessons well.
a. **ordered to** b. **said to** c. **said** d. **asked**

81. I asked him ………………… he could tell me about his career.
a. **weather** b. **if** c. **that** d. **unless**

82. My friend asked me if ……………….……. a pencil.
a. **had I** b. **I had** c. **have I** d. **I have**

83. The teacher inquired whether ……….. the homework easy or difficult.
a. **had we found** b. **we have found** c. **have we found** d. **we had found**

84. I asked Andy where the poet ………………….. up.
a. **grew** b. **has grown** c. **had grown** d. **grows**

85. My friend asked me if ………………..……….. well-organised.
a. **was I** b. **I was** c. **had I** d. **I had**

86. Leila wondered if …………… go to the park.
a. **shall we** b. **we shall** c. **should we** d. **we should**

87. My mother advised me ……………… revise well for my exams.
a. **whether** b. **that** c. **to** d. **if**

88. My parents warned me …..…………….. leave university without getting a degree.
a. **don't to** b. **to not** c. **didn't to** d. **not to**

89. The teacher told the students ………..………… during the test.
a. **to not talk** b. **if talked** c. **that talked** d. **not to talk**

90. My friend recommended ………………….. revise quietly.
a. **that** b. **that I** c. **to** d. **if**

Advanced Exercises

91. She …………… whether I had a car.
   a. asked **b.** wanted **c.** inquire **d.** wonder
92. – Ali can eat glass. - ………………………..?
   a. Can't he **b.** Could he **c.** Can he **d.** Can it
93. She wanted to know how much ………………………………….
   a. did his car cost **b.** had his car cost **c.** his car cost **d.** does his car cost
94. He wondered …………………….. they would go with him or not.
   a. why **b.** where **c.** how **d.** whether
95. She asked me, "What …………………… since you left school?"
   a. you have done **b.** you had been doing **c.** have you been doing **d.** will you do
96. When he failed the exam, his father …………….……….. he wasn't surprised.
   a. asked **b.** wondered **c.** told **d.** said
97. The teacher insisted …………… do the exercise again.
   a. not to **b.** to **c.** that **d.** that we
98. Mona ……………… me to make her some tea.
   a. said **b.** wanted **c.** advised **d.** warned
99. Ali ……………….. that we go shopping.
   a. advised **b.** suggested **c.** recommend **d.** said
100. I …………… about the tourist's birthplace.
   a. invited **b.** wanted **c.** inquired **d.** recommended

Writing Skills (Lesson 4)

A persuasive Essay المقال الإقناعي

- The goal of the persuasive essay is to convince the reader to accept the writer's point of view or recommendation.

الهدف من المقال الإقناعي هو إقناع القارئ بقبول وجهة نظر الكاتب أو توصيته.

- The writer must build a case using facts and logic, as well as examples, expert opinion, and sound reasoning.

يجب على الكاتب أن يبني قضية باستخدام الحقائق والمنطق، وكذلك الأمثلة، ورأي الخبراء، والاستدلال السليم.

- الروابط والعبارات التي يمكن استخدامها في كتابة المقال الإقناعي:

Expression	Function	الوظيفة
to begin with (firstly)	to introduce the topic	لكي نقدم الموضوع
due to (because of)	to give a reason for something	لكي نقدم تفسير لشيء ما
whilst (although)	to give contrasting information	لتقديم معلومات متناقضة

personally, (in my view)	to give an opinion	لتقديم رأي
consequently (In turn)	to introduce the result of something	للحديث عن نتيجة شيء ما
to conclude (In summary)	to introduce a summary of the main points	لتقديم ملخص للأفكار الرئيسية
secondly (Next)	to move from an idea to another	للانتقال من فكرة لأخرى
Lastly / Finally	to end ideas	لانهاء مجموعة أفكار

Planning for a persuasive essay :كيفية التخطيط للمقال الإقناعي -

1) Introduction:

● Introduce topic ● Present both opinions briefly ● State your position clearly

2) Main body – give three reasons to support your opinion

- Paragraph 1:

● Topic sentence ● Example / supporting statement

- Paragraph 2:

● Topic sentence ● Example / supporting statement

- Paragraph 3:

● Topic sentence ● Example / supporting statement

3) Conclusion:

● Sum up, re-stating your opinion in different words ● Suggest a solution or action.



Exercises on Writing Skills

- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. In a/an ………………….. essay, a writer tries to persuade readers of something.
   a. explanatory **b. persuasive** **c. expository** **d. descriptive**
2. In a persuasive essay a writer expresses opinions that ………………………
   a. contradict his ideas **b. support his ideas**
   c. cancel his ideas **d. disagree with his ideas**
3. When writing an essay, we use "whilst" to ………………………………………
   a. give an opinion **b. give contrasting information**
   c. give a summary of the main points **d. introduce the topic**
4. Transitions like "due to" and "because of" are used in order to ……………………..
   a. introduce the result of something **b. give a reason for something**
   c. introduce a summary **d. end the essay**

5. We use "………………………." to introduce the topic.

a. **Consequently** b. **In summary** c. **To begin with** d. **Personally**

6. "Personally" means ……………………..

a. **In turn** b. **Lastly** c. **To conclude** d. **In my view**

7. Which of the following do we use to end some ideas?

a. **Finally** b. **Whilst** c. **Due to** d. **Firstly**

8. To move from the first idea to the second one, we use ……………………………

a. **To conclude** b. **Next** c. **In my view** d. **Personally**

9. In an essay, we use "…………………………." to give an opinion.

a. **whilst** b. **personally** c. **consequently** d. **to conclude**

10. What do we use to introduce a summary of the main points?

a. **To conclude** b. **In my view** c. **In turn** d. **Secondly**

11. We use "consequently" to …………………………..

a. **introduce an idea** b. **give a summary of the main points**

c. **give a reason for something** d. **introduce the result of something**

12. We use "To conclude" in order to ……………………………

a. **introduce a summary of the main points** b. **give contrasting information**

c. **give the reason for something** d. **give an opinion of something**

13. Another word for "Finally" is ……………………

a. **Secondly** b. **Lastly** c. **Consequently** d. **Summary**

14. To introduce the topic, we use …………………..

a. **Secondly** b. **Finally** c. **Firstly** d. **To conclude**

15. Another word for "consequently" is ……………………

a. **To conclude** b. **In summary** c. **In turn** d. **Due to**

16. We give a reason for something using words like "………………."

a. **in summary** b. **next** c. **due to** d. **lastly**

17. The first paragraph of an essay is called ……………………………

a. **a conclusion** b. **body** c. **an introduction** d. **a summary**

18. In the main body of an essay you write paragraphs to ………………………..

a. **start the essay** b. **conclude the essay**

c. **support your opinion** d. **introduce your topic**

19. The middle paragraphs of an essay are called the ……………………

a. **body** b. **conclusion** c. **introduction** d. **summary**

20. In a conclusion, we can use "…………………."

a. **Firstly** b. **To sum up** c. **In my view** d. **Personally**



Test on Unit (1)

A. Vocabulary and Structure

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. I ………. my speech with a prayer for the continued happiness of the newly married couple.
   a. concluded b. included c. contained d. consisted
2. The cliff was so dangerous that I felt ………………… to death.
   a. scary b. scared c. scarce d. sacred
3. He is ………………. of spiders. He always screams when he sees one.
   a. petrified b. evacuated c. incidental d. plunging
4. This report gives the most balanced point of …………………
   a. sight b. seeing c. view d. visible
5. Untrustworthy reports always put a negative …………………… on a story.
   a. spill b. spell c. split d. spin
6. No one wants to …………………. buses because they are so slow.
   a. make b. give c. take d. tend
7. Mr. Farag said he ………………….. his driving test the previous year.
   a. has passed b. passed c. had passed d. would pass
8. Mum told me ……………………. my room before going out.
   a. tidied b. should tidy c. tidying d. to tidy
9. The plan was suggested …………………… .
   a. changing b. to change c. change d. to be changed
10. My wife encouraged me ………………………… time.
    a. don't waste b. not waste c. not to waste d. not wasting
11. I told him that we ……………………. interviewing any more people today.
    a. haven't b. aren't c. hadn't d. wouldn't
12. He said that they could see the mountain after they ……………. the top of the tower.
    a. had reached b. reach c. have reached d. will reach
13. Nadia told Nahla that she …………………….. a good friend.
    a. was b. be c. were d. has been
14. Could you tell me how long ……………………. a computer?
    a. you have had b. have you had c. did you have d. had
15. My father asked me where ………………………. the night before.
    a. was I b. I had been c. I was d. had I been
16. I asked him ……………….. he often wrote poems.
    a. weather b. while c. whether d. which

B: Reading Comprehension

2. Read the passage and the answer the questions: (التجريبي – ٢٠٢١)

The Canadian Museum of History will host the spectacular exhibition "Queens of Egypt" which is tailor made to showcase ancient Egyptian queens who wielded power and influence in ancient Egypt. The exhibition will be presented from May, 19 to August, 29 at the Canadian Museum of History.

"Queens of Egypt" will contain more than 300 iconic objects including queen Nefertari's burial chamber. The burial chamber of this queen is one of the most beautiful known tombs of ancient Egypt. "Queens of Egypt" will be an immersive multisensory experience that sheds light on the important military, political, diplomatic and religious roles of seven legendary female figures of the New Kingdom, including Nefertari and Nefertiti.

The exhibition will feature outstanding pieces from the Museo Egizio of Turin (Italy), which houses the largest collection of Egyptian antiquities outside Egypt, and the Museum of Egyptian Antiquities, Cairo, home to the world's largest collection of ancient Egyptian artifacts. Among the objects from Cairo, presented for the first time in North America, visitors will come face to face with an immense statue representing Hatshepsut, one of the few women of that era to have become a pharaoh.

"Queens of Egypt will offer an unforgettable glimpse into one of history's most important civilizations from the perspective of women," said Jean-Marc Blais, Director General of the Canadian Museum of History.

The History exhibition experiences will be enhanced with an area dedicated to interactives, multiple events as well as an exclusive exhibition of contemporary works by female Egyptian artists, developed in collaboration with the Embassy of Egypt.

- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The main idea of the passage is "............................. " .
   a. **Ancient Egyptian queens at The Canadian Museum of History**
   b. **Hatshepsut, the first woman pharaoh in ancient Egypt**
   c. **Female Egyptian artists in the Egyptian embassy in Canada**
   d. **Queens of Egypt on their first travel to North America**
2. The word "houses" in the third paragraph means ....
   a. **keeps something** **b.** **deletes something**
   c. **carries something** **d.** **performs something**
3. The best summary of the last paragraph can be ……………………………..
   a. **"The role of the Embassy of Egypt,"** **b.** **"Contemporary works in the Embassy of Egypt,"**
   c. **"Developing the Embassy of Egypt,"** **d.** **"The History exhibition in the Embassy of Egypt,"**
4. The Canadian Museum called the exhibition "Queens of Egypt" to show ……………..
   a. **The influence of the woman in ancient Egypt.** **b.** **The names of the queens.**
   c. **The ancient history.** **d.** **Egypt was ruled only by queens.**
5. The museums in Canada and Italy are located in different places, but they all share the .... of Egyptian antiquities.
   a. **eagerness** **b.** **hatefulness** **c.** **kindness** **d.** **forgiveness**

6. The great care the exhibition of "Queens of Egypt" has in the Canadian Museum proves ……………………………………………………………………………………………

a. The strong relationship between Egypt and Canada
b. The tension between Egypt and Canada
c. The tension between ancient Egyptian queens
d. The bad effect the monuments left on the audience

7. The success of "Queens of Egypt" exhibition may ………………………………………

a. encourage the government to give due care to exhibitions
b. prevent us from having any tourist events
c. invite other countries to hold exhibitions in Egypt
d. show how unfavourable image we have abroad

8. Holding exhibitions for our monuments abroad will ………………………………...

a. encourage tourists to visit Egypt **b. harm Egyptian tourism greatly**
c. increase the cost of living in Egypt **d. destroy tourism in Canada**

3. Read the passage and the answer the questions: (التجريبي – ٢٠٢١)

In a small village, there lived a little girl whose name was Sophia. Her uncle gave her a few of pennies to share with her twin brother John in their fifth birthday. She looked at the pieces and said, "What shall we do with them, Mother?" "You mustn`t spend them foolishly." said their mother. The twins ran into the street. They wondered what they should buy. Should they buy candy? They hardly knew how it tasted. Should they buy a toy? If they had been the only children in the family, things might have been different. But there were three boys older than them and two little younger sisters.

They hadn`t gone far when they met a larger boy who was blowing a flute. "I wish I had that flute," John said. The big boy looked at them and blew it again. Oh, what a pretty sound it made!" Sophia showed the money to the boy. "You may have them if you will give us the flute." "All of them?" The boy asked. She looked at her brother then nodded. "Well, it's a deal," said the boy, and he gave the flute to the boy and took the pennies. Little John was very happy. They ran home quickly.

"You've paid a dear price for this thing. You might have bought half a dozen of such flutes with the money" said his mother. The twins saw what a mistake they had made. The flute did not please John anymore. He threw it upon the floor and began to cry. "Never mind", said the mother very kindly. "You are only very little, and you will learn a great deal as you grow bigger.

- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The central idea of this passage can be ………………………………………

a. The older you grow, the wiser you will be.
b. The more people you meet, the more money you will get.
c. The more money you get, the fewer things you will buy.
d. The more relatives you have, the more money you will earn.

2. ……………………… liked to have the flute.

a. **John** **b.** **Sophia** **c.** **The boy** **d.** **The mother**

3. Which of the following sentences can be a good paraphrasing for the last paragraph in the passage?

a. The mother calmed down John telling him that they would gain more experience through life situations.

b. The mother threatened John telling him that he had to get her other pennies instead of the lost ones.

c. The mother punished John telling him that they would not have any nice flutes in their life.

d. The mother warned John that he shouldn`t buy flutes from boys in the street.

4. How were the twins deceived by the boy?

a. The boy sold them his flute for more than it deserved.

b. They decided to buy a flute to their mother.

c. They had to buy a flute to play with brothers.

d. The mother gave them money to buy a flute.

5. "They hardly knew how it tasted" .This sentence shows that the twins ………………..

a. live in poverty **b. didn't like candy**

c. had to inform their mother **d. preferred to taste it**

6. After John's experience of buying the flute, he might learn to ………………………..

a. value things **b. stop crying**

c. ask his father for money **d. waste his money**

7. Although the mother advised her children to spend money wisely, she didn't get .... when they didn't.

a. upset **b. happy** **c. delighted** **d. satisfied**

8. According to the passage, the big boy took the advantage on the children and …………….

a. took all their money **b. played the flute again**

c. gave them the flute for free **d. tried to sell the flute**

C: Writing

4. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. When you conclude writing your essay, you should ………………….…. (التجريبي – ٢٠٢١)

a. summarize its content **b. make the end open**

c. develop the main idea **d. put a full stop**

2. Which of the following is punctuated correctly? (التجريبي – ٢٠٢١)

a. Ayman said, Where did you spend your holiday, Ali?

b. Ayman said, "Where did you spend your holiday, ali?

c. Ayman said, Where did you spend your holiday, Ali.

d. Ayman said, "Where did you spend your holiday, All?"

3. In a formal email, you will conclude it with "………………" (التجريبي – ٢٠٢١)
   a. Bye b. Yours sincerely c. See you later d. See you soon.
4. When you write an essay or paragraph, you start with a/an .... sentence. (التجريبي – ٢٠٢١)
   a. closing b. introduction c. conclusion d. ending

D: Translation

5. Choose the best Arabic Translation:

1. A goal is something you want to achieve. First, you must decide what your goal is. (التجريبي – ٢٠٢١)

أ. الهدف شيء ما تريد تحقيقه. أولا يجب ان تقرر ما هو هدفك.
ب. الهدف شىء ما نريد احرازه. أولا قرر ما هو الهدف الذي تريد احرازه.
ج. الهدف الذى تحرزه هو شىء ما.فأولا قرر أين تريد احرازه.
د. الهدف ضمن اشياء تريد تحقيقها. اولا قرراين يكون هدفك.

2. The problem of housing forces many young people to remain unmarried.

أ. مشكلة الإسكان الجبرية تجعل الكثير من الشباب علي أن يظلوا بلا زواج.
ب. تُجبر مشكلة الإسكان الكثير من الشباب علي أن يظلوا بلا زواج.
ج. قوة الإسكان جبرية للكثير من الشباب علي أن يظلوا بلا زواج.
د. تُجبر الإسكان مشكلة الكثير من الشباب علي أن يظلوا بلا زواج.

6. Choose the best English Translation:

١. يجب أن نرشد استهلاكنا من المياه وإلا سنواجه مشكلات خطيرة فى المستقبل القريب. (التجريبي – ٢٠٢١)

a. We must rationalize our consumption of water, or we will face serious problems in the near future.
b. We have to nestionalise our consumption of water, or we will face serious problems in the near future.
c. We should rationalize our consumption of water, or we will face series problems in the near future.
d. We have to rationalize our consumption of water, or we face dangerous problems in the near future.

٢. يمكن استخدام العلاج بالموسيقي في علاج بعض الاضطرابات البدنية والذهنية لدي الناس.

a. Music therapy can be used to treat some of people's physical and mental disorders.
b. Music therapy can used to treat some of people's physical and mental disorders.
c. Music therapy can be using to treat some of people's physical and mental disorders.
d. Music therapy can be used to treat some of people's physical or mental disorders.

الجزء الإثرائي القادم ليس من ضمن محتويات الوحدة بالكتاب الذي سيصدر ولكن سيكون في ملحق منفصل

Enrichment on Unit (1)

Enrichment on Part (1)

Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
describe	يصف	description	وصف	descriptive	وصفي
explain	يشرح	explanation	شرح / توضيح	explanatory explicable	ايضاحي قابل للشرح
state	يحدد	statement state	بيان حالة	overstated understated	مباغ فيه متحفظ
internationalize	يجعله عالمي	internationalism internationalist	سياسة تعاون دولي مؤيد للتعاون الدولي	international integrationist	دولي مؤمن بسياسة ...
interview	يجري حوار	interview interviewer interviewee	مقابلة شخصية محاور متحاور معه		
advise	ينصح	adviser advice advisability	مستشار نصيحة استشارة	advisable advisory	مستحسن استشاري
investigate	يتحري	investigator investigation	متحري تحري	investigative investigatory	تحقيقي استقصائي
simplify	يبسط	simplicity simplification	بساطة تبسيط / ايضاح	simple simplistic	بسيط مبسط للغاية
		occasion	مناسبة	occasional	موسمي
train	يتدرب	training trainer trainee	تدريب مدرب متدرب	trained untrained	مدرب غير مدرب
celebrate	يحتفل	celebrity celebration	شخصية مشهورة احتفال	celebrated	مشهور
edit	يحرر	editor / edition	محرر / طبعة	editorial	افتتاحي
report	يكتب تقرير	report reportage reporter	تقرير تحقيق صحفي صحفي / مبلغ	unreported	غير مبلغ عنه

include	يشمل / يتضمن	inclusion	تضمين		
scare	يخيف	scare	خوف	scared scary	خائف مخيف
manage	ينظم / يدير	manager management	مدير إدارة	manageable managerial	يمكن إدارته إداري
accuse	يتهم	accusation	اتهام	accused	متهم

Synonyms and Antonyms

Word	Meaning	synonyms	Antonyms
evacuate	يخلي / يجلي	clear / empty / eliminate / void	fill / load
plunge	يغوص	dive / skid / dip / submerge	arise / ascend / lift / rise
freezing	متجمد	chillily / frosty / arctic / shivery	boiling / burning / warming
terrifying	مرعب	alarming / fearful / dreadful / horrifying / scary / disturbing	pacifying / reassuring / relaxing / calming / comforting
scared	خائف	horrified / hysterical / shocked	fearless / unafraid
petrified	متحجر	deadened / discouraged	enlivened / energized / vivified
complain	يشكو	object / protest / quarrel	accept / bear / tolerate / endure
claim	يزعم	allege / declare / insist	negate / reject / refute
mention	يذكر	refer / indicate / quote / advert	ignore / neglect / overlook
deny	ينكر	contradict / disprove / dispute	adopt / affirm / confirm
local	محلي	regional / original / domestic	strange / foreign / global
harmless	بلا ضرر	safe / trustworthy	hazardous / fatal / harmful
style	اسلوب / نمط	fashion / manner / method	
priceless	لا يقدر بثمن	invaluable / costly / premium	valueless / inexpensive
frequent	متكرر	constant / periodical / repeated	episodic / occasional / unusual
stunning	مذهل	amazing / astonishing / surprising	common / normal / ordinary
cliffhanger	مثير	suspensor / thriller / nail biter	yawner / blowout
fright	خوف	horror / terror / panic / phobia	boldness / bravery / courage
dramatic	مثير	astonishing / emotional	monotonous / ordinary / stale
region	منطقة	area / zone / field / section	

New Meanings

tabloid	صحيفة صغيرة	The tabloids all have front-page stories about the scandal.
tabloid	وضيع / قليل القيمة	He's the host of one of those tabloid TV shows.
incident	حادثة	There was an incident at the bar last night, and the police had to intervene.
incident	مشكلة	The meeting went without incident.
incident to	مرتبط بـ	Trauma is incident to the life of a soldier.
incident	ساقط	The incident light ray is moving toward a target.
incident	حدث	The politician's extra-marital affair became a huge incident.
plunge	سقوط سريع	The car's plunge from the cliff lasted only a few seconds.
plunge	غطس	Linda's plunge into the lake cooled her down.
plunge	يغمر شئ في شئ	Patricia plunged the sheets into the water.
plunge	يسقط بسرعة	The car went over the cliff and plunged.
plunge	يندفع	Mona plunged through the crowd, determined to reach her destination.
take the plunge	يخاطر	I've finally decided to take the plunge; I'm getting a tattoo!
take the plunge	يلتزم بعمل شئ	After dating for a year, they decided to take the plunge and get married.
freezing	شديد البرودة	The weather is freezing here in February.
freezing	بردان جدا	I should have worn a coat; I'm freezing!
freezing	تجميد / تجليد	Freezing takes too long in a freezer.
freeze	قف مكانك	The policeman pulled out his gun and shouted, "Freeze!"
freeze	يتجمد	The carbon dioxide froze into dry ice.
nose	أنف	A fly landed on my nose.
nose	عبير / رائحة / شذا	This Chardonnay has a wonderful nose.
nose	حاسة الشم	My hound dog has a great nose and can track any smell.
nose	مقدمة طائرة	The nose of the plane pitched down.
nose	فضول / حب استطلاع	Keep your nose out of my business!
nose	يقترب	He nosed close enough to see the entertainer.
nose	يدفع شئ بأنفه	The dog nosed the door so he could pass through.
nose around	يتطفل	I can't stand Alex; he's always nosing around.
nose out	يتفوق بفارق ضئيل	My horse seemed all set to win, but yours nosed him out.
nose out	يتقفي اثر	After the avalanche, bloodhounds nosed out the buried skiers.

a nose for	حاسة لـ	He has a great nose for good books.
brown nose	متملق	What a brown-nose - always sucking up to the boss.
nose to nose with	في مواجهه حامية مع	The boxer went nose to nose with his opponent
style	أسلوب / موضة / أناقة	She has a style all her own.
style	طراز / موديل	I'm looking for a shirt of a certain style.
style	يصمم / يصنع	She styled a horse from the clay.
plane	طائرة	We boarded the plane ten minutes early
plane	سطح مستو	A ramp is an inclined plane.
plane	فأرة (نجارة)	The carpenter used a plane to smooth the rough piece of wood
plane	مستوى عالي	He lives on a higher moral plane than the rest of us.
plane	يصقل / يسوي	Richard planed the rough spots on the piece of wood.
treasure	كنز	The pirates had a chest full of treasure.
treasure	عزيز جدا	My daughter is a treasure; she does so much for me.
treasure	يقدر / يعز	While she was ill, Helen treasured visits from her friends.
scene	موقع / مشهد حادث	The ambulance arrived at the scene of the accident within 5 minutes.
scene	مشهد في فيلم او مسرحية	The first scene of the play takes place in the bedroom.
scene	ضجة / جلبه	His son created a big scene over his desire for ice cream.
scene	مسرح الجريمة	The police kept everybody away from the scene.
scene	نطاق / مجال	We got into the music scene here about a year ago.
scene	هوى / شيء مفضل	Doing drugs? No, that's not my scene.
novel	رواية	My brother is writing his first novel.
novel	مختلف / مبتكر / جديد	We all liked John's novel solution to the problem.
novel idea	اقتراح بارع	Watch TV tonight? Well, that's a novel idea.
display	تعبير ظاهر	Their display of affection was obviously false.
display	استعراض / تفاخر	I didn't believe Henry's display of friendliness was real.
display	شكل / تنسيق	There was a beautiful display of flowers in a vase on the table.
display	شاشة	You can adjust the colour and contrast of the computer display.
display	يعرض /يعلق	The management displayed the information in the hallway.
occasion	مرة / مناسبة / حدث	John has arrived late to work on several occasions.
occasion	فرصة	It seemed the perfect occasion for them to announce their engagement.
occasion for	سبب لـ	What is the occasion for this uproar?

occasion	يسبب / يحدِث	Charlie's behaviour has occasioned much heartache.
edge	طرف / حد	The glass was set on the edge of the table.
edge	أفضلية	The team had an edge over its opponents because it was taller.
edge	حد السكين	The knife had a fine edge that could cut anything.
edge	حدة الذكاء	The boy has a real edge that helps him in class.
edge	يقترب تدريجيا	Mark wanted to sit closer to Julie, so he edged toward her.
edge	يشذب / يسن	I have mown the lawn, now I need to edge it.
edge away from	يبتعد شيئا فشيئا	I tried to edge away from the drunk man on the bus.
take the edge off	يخفف	Pascoe was drinking whisky to take the edge off the pain.
on the edge of your seat	متوتر	The film’s ending had me on the edge of my seat.
be on the edge	يجن لشئ	He liked the feeling they were on the edge.

Translation Words and Expressions

environment	البيئة	polluted	ملوث	numerous	عديد
the Opera House	دار الأوبرا	contamination	تلوث	human needs	الحاجات الإنسانية
supervise	يشرف علي	medical	طبي	sweat	العرق (الجُهد)
history	تاريخ	dilemma	مأزق / ورطة	opinion	رأى
historian	مؤرخ	necessities	ضروريات	bombings	تفجيرات
historical (historic)	تاريخي	horrors	ويلات	raise	يرفع
compensation	تعويض	useful	نافع / مفيد	lies	أكاذيب

Advanced Exercises on Enrichment of Part (1)

- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. “The fire alarm went off and we were instructed to evacuate the building.” A synonym for “evacuate” is “…………..”
   a. stay in **b. exit from** **c. fill in** **d. remain in**
2. “The car went over the cliff and plunged.” An antonym for “plunge” is ………………..
   a. fall **b. ascend** **c. drop** **d. skid**
3. “He plunged into the freezing water.” An antonym for “freezing” is “……………”
   a. boiling **b. cold** **c. frosty** **d. shivery**
4. “It was a terrifying experience.” A synonym for “terrifying” is …………………
   a. relaxing **b. encouraging** **c. estimating** **d. fearful**

5. "They were petrified with fear." A synonym for "petrified" is ……………….

a. deadened **b. excited** **c. encouraged** **d. paused**

6. "He denied taking the money." An antonym for "deny" is …………………

a. confirm **b. dispute** **c. contradict** **d. disprove**

7. An antonym for "harmless" is ……………………..

a. hazardous **b. safe** **c. encouraging** **d. trustworthy**

8. An antonym for "priceless" is ………………….

a. inexpensive **b. valuable** **c. valueless** **d. priced**

9. "The young woman was stunning." A synonym for "stunning" is ……………….

a. astonishing **b. unattractive** **c. ugly** **d. ordinary**

10. Another meaning for "region" is ……………………….

a. zip **b. zone** **c. era** **d. arrow**

11. The technology relies on a beam of ……………….. light passing through a prism.

a. accident **b. event** **c. happen** **d. incident**

12. We took the …………………. and set up our own business.

a. badge **b. plunge** **c. bench** **d. branch**

13. Don't interfere in my affairs. Keep you …………………. out of my life.

a. nose **b. head** **c. face** **d. mouth**

14. This range of jackets is ……………….. to look good whatever the occasion.

a. smiled **b. styled** **c. spilled** **d. spelt**

15. I love your company. I ………………. every moment I spend with you.

a. measure **b. treasure** **c. pleasure** **d. pressure**

16. It was a ……………….. idea and one we appreciated later when the weather improved.

a. novel **b. nerve** **c. nervous** **d. avaricious**

17. A new kind of car was on …………………. in the shop.

a. play **b. deploy** **c. display** **d. apply**

18. I've had no …………………… to visit him recently.

a. result **b. outcome** **c. consequence** **d. occasion**

19. Be careful; the knife has a sharp ………………..

a. wedge **b. edge** **c. siege** **d. merge**

20. The neighbourhood was badly damaged by enemy ……………………..

a. landing **b. bombing** **c. pumping** **d. damping**

Enrichment on Part (2)

Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
lecture	يحاضر	lecturer lectureship	محاضر محاضرة		
present	يقدم	present	حاضر / حالي		
persuade	يقنع	persuasion	إقناع	persuasive	مقنع
agree	يوافق	agreement	اتفاق	agreeable / agreed	متفق عليه
believe	يؤمن	belief	اعتقاد	believable	يمكن تصديقه
act	يمثل / يفعل	actor action	ممثل فعل / حدث	acting active	تمثيلي نشيط
solve	يحل	solution	حل	solvent solvable	مذيب يمكن حله
conclude	يختتم	conclusion	خاتمة	concluding conclusive	ختامي نهائي
introduce	يقدم شخص	introduction	مقدمة	introductory	تقديمي
make available	يتيح	availability	إتاحية / توافر	available	متاح / متوفر
avoid	يتجنب	avoidance	تجنب	avoidable	يمكن تجنبه
serve	يخدم	servant / service	خادم / خدمة	serviceable	صالح للخدمة
organize	ينظم	organizer organization	منظم منظمة	organized	منظم
attract	يجذب	attraction	جذب	attractive	جذاب
reduce	يقلل	reduction	إقلال / تقليل	reduced	مخفض
pollute	يلوث	pollution	تلوث	polluted pollutant	مصاب بالتلوث سبب للتلوث
intend	ينوي	intention	نية	intended intentional	مقصود متعمد
recommend	يوصي	recommendation	توصية	recommended	موصي به

Synonyms and Antonyms

Word	Meaning	synonyms	Antonyms
balanced	متوازن	stable / reasonable / harmonic	unbalanced / lunatic
bias	تحيز	favoritism / nepotism / tendency	objectivity / neutrality
inaccurate	غير دقيق	false / incorrect / untrue / misleading	accurate / correct / factual / true
mislead	يضلل	deceive / misguide / misinform	reveal / unveil / undeceive
omission	إغفال / حذف	deletion / skip / elimination	inclusion / boost / expansion
spin	يدور / دوران	daze / muddle / fog	alertness / levelheadedness
traditional	تقليدي	classical / conventional / customary	current / contemporary / modern / update
positive	ايجابي	favourable / approving	negative / critical / adverse
trap	يحبس	catch up / capture / seize	release / free / liberate
stressed	مضغوط	nervous / tense / upset / irritated / agitated/ disturbed	relaxed / rested / unconcerned
recent	حالي	current / modern / developed / evolved / advanced	primitive / old fashioned / antique
constant	ثابت / مستمر	ceaseless / permanent / lasting	changeable / variable / occasional
regular	منتظم	constant / frequent / habitual	occasional /
main	رئيسي	chief / leading / principal	minor / slight / trivial
impact	تأثير	effect / influence / mark	helplessness / weakness
anxious	قلق	edgy / nervous/ tense / nervy	calm / cool / relaxed
objective	هدف	aim / goal / intention / target	

New Meanings

bias	انحياز	The bias regulates current flow through the vacuum tube.
bias	ينحاز لـ	I biased the circuit to run from 1.0V to 5.0V.
bias for	انحياز لصالح	His bias for attractive employees was obvious.
bias against	تحيز ضد	The manager was fired because of his bias against women.
spin	يدور	The flywheel spins when the power is turned on.

spin	يغزل	Weavers spin fibres into thread, and then make cloth.
spin	ينسج	The spider spins a web to catch insects.
spin	يعصر	The wash cycle ended and Ray set the washing machine to spin.
spin	يشعر بدوار	This roller coaster makes my head spin.
spin	يروي / يسرد	He spins some strange stories for his children.
spin	نزهة	Let's get into the car and go for a spin in the countryside.
spin	وجهة نظر	The administration is putting a different spin on the controversy.
in a spin	في حيرة	Her money worries had got Linda in a spin.
slide - slid	ينزلق	Good lubrication will help the machine parts slide freely.
slide	يمرر	Slide the butter dish down the table to your sister, please.
slide	زحليقة	The slide is really tall, and the children love to play on it.
slide	شريحة صور	Review the content on the slides before the presentation.
slide	يتراجع	The bad news will make the financial markets slide.
slide out of	يتسلل من	Mark slid out of the meeting early.
citizen	مواطن	Dmitri wants to become a citizen of the United States.
citizen	قاطن / ساكن	The citizens are against the idea of building a shopping mall.
citizen	مدني	Two citizens were injured in the blast.
spread	ينتشر	The fire spread throughout.
spread	ينشر شىء	Infected animals spread disease across the country.
spread	يدهن شئ	I can't find a knife to spread this peanut butter.
spread	مزرعه	You've got a nice spread here.
spread	مفرش مائدة	They had to buy a new spread for the table.
spread	غطاء سرير	The spread on their bed matched the drapes.
spread	وليمة	Mother set out a delicious spread for Christmas dinner.
spread	يوزع	It's important to spread the wealth.
project	مشروع	The road project caused traffic problems for months.
project	يعرض	He projected his movie on a white wall in the back of the room.
project	يمنح شئ	Speaking louder will help you to project confidence.
project	يتوقع	Economists project GDP growth of 3% next year.
project	يرفع (صوت)	It's important to project your voice when you are on stage.

Translation Words and Expressions

rowing	التجديف	feelings	مشاعر	selfishness	أنانية
considerations	اعتبارات	scientists / scholars	علماء	vast	واسع - شاسع
ideological	فكرى	axis	محور	uproot	يستأصل
escalate	يُصعد	mystery	غموض	gap	فجوة / هوة
escalation	تصعيد	work opportunities	فرص عمل	socialism	الاشتراكية
reap	يجنى - يحصد	carry out	يُنفذ	thug	بلطجى

Advanced Exercises on Enrichment of Part (2)

- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. My father is a famous ……………………..
   a. **lectures** b. **lectured** c. **lecturer** d. **lectureship**
2. "A government's revenue and expenditure should be balanced." "Balanced" means ……
   a. **harmonic** b. **lunatic** c. **impaired** d. **received**
3. An antonym of the adjective "stressed" is ……………………
   a. **relaxed** b. **tensioned** c. **annoyed** d. **agitated**
4. "They failed to carry out their objectives." A synonyms for "objectives" is …………….
   a. **aims** b. **objects** c. **subjects** d. **pronouns**
5. "A man should keep his friendship in constant repair." An antonym for "constant" is ….
   a. **permanent** b. **fixed** c. **changeable** d. **removable**
6. "I think it has positive effects on the work." A synonym for "positive" is …………..
   a. **favourable** b. **negative** c. **critical** d. **adverse**
7. "The play was shortened by the omission of a scene." A synonym for "omission" is …….
   a. **detection** b. **addition** c. **placement** d. **deletion**
8. A synonym for "bias" is ………………
   a. **neutrality** b. **favouritism** c. **fairness** d. **objectivity**
9. "He wouldn't try to mislead you - it's not his style." A synonym for "mislead" is ………..
   a. **reveal** b. **admit** c. **undeceive** d. **trick**
10. "Dad pays regular visits to my school." An antonym for "regular" is ………………..
    a. **constant** b. **habitual** c. **frequent** d. **occasional**
11. Her resignation put her colleagues in a ………… . They didn't know what to do.
    a. **space** b. **room** c. **spin** d. **coin**
12. ………………… the coin into the TV, and it would turn on.
    a. **Slide** b. **Slice** c. **Slave** d. **Sane**
13. Cookies are ………………….. with white sugar pebbling the surface.
    a. **published** b. **scattered** c. **spread** d. **swing**

14. Images are ………………….. onto the retina of the eye.
   a. **projected**   b. **rejected**   c. **tended**   d. **friended**
15. I ………. out of bed, put on my dressing-gown and padded out to the tiny landing.
   a. **slid**   b. **slice**   c. **sauce**   d. **sick**
16. Another word for "impact" is ………………….
   a. **reason**   b. **cause**   c. **occasion**   d. **influence**
17. To "trap" means to "……………………."
   a. **let go of**   b. **capture**   c. **free**   d. **leave out**
18. "We need accurate information." An antonym for "accurate" is …………………
   a. **false**   b. **factual**   c. **actual**   d. **correct**
19. "He's the main character in the play." A synonym for "main" is …………………
   a. **trivial**   b. **collective**   c. **major**   d. **minor**
20. "He was harried by constant bothering of his fans." A synonym for "constant" is ……
   a. **occasional**   b. **variable**   c. **changeable**   d. **ceaseless**

Skills: Comprehension, Translation & Writing مهارات: قطعة وترجمة وكتابة

1. Comprehension Skills

- كيفية الإجابة على سؤال الفكرة الرئيسية The main idea:

- What is the main idea of the text (paragraph)?
- What does the passage mainly discuss? - What is the central idea of the passage?
- What is the primary (main) purpose of the passage?
- The gist of the passage is ……………… / - The principal topic is ………………….

- اقرأ الجمل الأولى والأخيرة من الفقرة أو الفقرتين الأولى والأخيرة من القطعة.
- غالبًا ما يذكر المؤلفون الفكرة الرئيسية بالقرب من بداية الفقرة أو نهايتها.
- غالبا ما تأتي الفكرة الرئيسية بعد روابط التناقض مثل:

But / Nevertheless / Conversely / Nonetheless / Unfortunately / Even so / However / On the contrary / On the other hand / Yet / In contrast / Regardless

Exercise

- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Most of us would like to live a long and healthy life. Increasingly, doctors are telling us that, in order to do so, we must eat a healthy diet. Too often we ignore the advice.

In most countries of the developed world, there is no shortage of food, but their inhabitants could be suffering from a form of malnutrition. This is something that we are accustomed to associate with poor countries which regularly suffer from famine, caused by primitive agricultural methods and over-population.

The problem in the developed countries is that people are eating food which is far from being nutritious and which is lacking in many of the vitamins essential to health. Because of the busy way of life, people rely too much on convenience foods, not taking the time to prepare a nourishing meal for themselves.

Even when people decide to eat in a restaurant, many of them decide that they have very little time and that their food must be served instantly. For this reason, there are, in many countries, so many restaurants that specialize in serving fast food. Unfortunately, much of this food is also junk food, and even more unfortunately many children have become addicted to this, refusing to eat healthier alternatives.

Ideally, people should eat more cereal products in order to reduce the risk of certain cancers. Antioxidants are thought to have some effect in preventing cancer and these are found in significant quantities in fruit and vegetables.

- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Why do people in developed countries suffer from malnutrition?
   a. Because of bad agriculture. **b. Because they have an inactive lifestyle.**
   c. Because of insufficient food. **d. Because of unhealthy eating habits.**
2. Why do people in poor countries suffer from malnutrition?
   a. Because of food shortage. **b. Because of poor eating habits.**
   c. Because of good agriculture. **d. Because of poor soil conditions.**
3. What is the benefit from cereal products?
   a. They fight cancer. **b. They have protein.**
   c. They strengthen muscles. **d. They make us fast.**
4. What do doctors advise people to do to live healthily?
   a. To run more. **b. To exercise regularly.**
   c. To eat a healthy diet. **d. To have regular check-ups.**
5. What does the underlined word "that" refer to?
   a. famine **b. food** **c. food shortage** **d. malnutrition**
6. What does the underlined word "nutritious" mean?
   a. healthy **b. notorious** **c. junk** **d. inconvenient**
7. ………………. products are kinds of food that are recommended for good health.
   a. Critical **b. Cereal** **c. Crucial** **d. Casual**
8. What causes lack of food in poor countries?
   a. Developed agricultural methods **b. Primitive over-population**
   c. The increased number of people **d. Primitive technological means**

9. The food eaten by people in developed countries …………. many of the vitamins essential to health.

a. lacks **b. includes** **c. contains** **d. consists**

10. One reason why people buy convenience foods is that they ……………….

a. are free all the time **b. can prepare food themselves**

c. are too busy to make food **d. don't love organic foods**

2. Translation Skills



Techniques of translation from English into Arabic



١. تذكر أن الجملة العربية جملة فعلية: تبدأ بالفعل ثم الفاعل ثم المفعول.

* Terrorist bands threaten peoples' lives all over the world.

* تُهدد الجماعات الإرهابية حياة الناس في كل أنحاء العالم.

---

٢. إذا كان فعل الجملة الانجليزية (am / is / are / have / has) فإننا نبدأ الجملة العربية بالفاعل, ثم نعوض عن أي فعل من هؤلاء بصيغة مناسبة.

* Reading is very useful. القراءة مفيدة جدا. / * Egyptians are friendly. المصريون ودودين.

* Reading has many benefits. للقراءة العديد من الفوائد.

---

٣. إذا كان فعل الجملة الانجليزية (was/ were/ will be/ had/ will have) نبدأ الجملة العربية بالفعل بشكل عادي.

* Yehia Haqqi was one of the pioneers of the modern short story.

* كان يحي حقي أحد رواد القصة القصيرة الحديثة.

---

٤. يُفضل تحويل جمل المبني للمجهول الإنجليزية إلي جمل المبني للمعلوم العربية.

* Most diseases are caused by bad hygiene. تسبب النظافة الشخصية السيئة معظم الأمراض .

---

٥. حاول أن تُخمن معني الكلمة الانجليزية التي لا تعرفها.

ترجم الجملة كاملة وحاول أن تعوض عن الكلمة التي لا تعرفها بكلمة عربية قريبة منها.

* In most developed countries, there's no discrimination between men and women.

* تشعر بأن معنى (discrimination) يقترب من معنى (تفرقة / تمييز / عنصرية).

* ليصبح معني الجملة كاملة كما يلي:

(في الكثير من الدول المتقدمة، ليس هناك تفرقة _ تمييز _ بين الرجال والنساء.)

---

٦. تجنب الترجمة الحرفية للكلام (ترجم حسب السياق):

فكثيراً ما تجد كلمة واحدة تلعب أدوار مختلفة كاسم وفعل وصفة وبالتالي يتغير معناها من سياق إلي آخر.

* كلمة (spare) في الأمثلة التالية ستعطيك معاني مختلفة حسب السياق.

* There are no spare parts for old devices. * ليس هناك قطع غيار للأجهزة القديمة.

* Youth should spend their spare time in a useful way. * علي الشباب قضاء أوقات فراغهم بطريقة مفيدة.

* The government spares no effort to solve the problem of over-population.

* لا تدخر الحكومة وسعا لحل مشكلة الزيادة السكانية.

Exercise

Choose the best Translation

1. Human beings should find new resources to depend on them and let life continue.

أ. ينبغي البشر يجدوا مصادر جديدة ليعتمدوا عليها لتستمر حياتهم.
ب. على البشر ينبغي أن يجدوا مصادر جديدة ليعتمدوا عليها لتستمر حياتهم.
ج. البشر ينبغي أن يجدوا مصادر جديدة ليعتمدوا عليها لتستمر حياتهم.
د. ينبغي على البشر أن يجدوا مصادر جديدة ليعتمدوا عليها لتستمر حياتهم.

2. Education is a right for all categories of people in both rural and urban communities.

أ. التعليم يكون حق لكل فئات الناس في كلا من المجتمعات الريفية والحضرية.
ب. التعليم حق لكل فئات الناس في كلا من المجتمعات الريفية والحضرية.
ج. حق التعليم لكل فئات الناس في كلا من المجتمعات الريفية والحضرية.
د. الحق في التعليم لكل فئات الناس في كلا من المجتمعات الريفية والحضرية.

3. There will be serious changes in weather and widespread flooding as water level in seas and oceans rises.

أ. سيكون هناك تغيرات خطيرة في الطقس وفيضانات واسعة الانتشار لأن مستوى الماء في البحار والمحيطات يرتفع.
ب. هناك تغيرات خطيرة في الطقس وفيضانات واسعة الانتشار لأن مستوي الماء في البحار والمحيطات يرتفع.
ج. سيكون تغيرات خطيرة في الطقس وفيضانات واسعة الانتشار لأن مستوي الماء في البحار والمحيطات يرتفع.
د. سيكون هناك خطورة التغيرات في الطقس وفيضانات واسعة الانتشار لأن مستوي الماء في البحار والمحيطات يرتفع.

4. Cold Viruses are carried by small droplets of water in the air and some of them are serious.

أ. تنقل فيروسات البرد قطرات صغيرة من الماء في الهواء وبعضها خطير.
ب. تنتقل فيروسات البرد قطرات صغيرة من الماء في الهواء وبعضها خطير.
ج. تنتقل فيروسات البرد عن طريق قطرات صغيرة من الماء في الهواء وبعضها خطير.
د. يتم انتقال فيروسات البرد قطرات صغيرة من الماء في الهواء وبعضها خطير.

5. Pollution arises from unwise use and dealing with the natural resources.

أ. ينشأ التلوث من استخدام والتعامل مع الموارد الطبيعية بشكل غير حكيم.
ب. ينشيء التلوث استخدام والتعامل مع الموارد الطبيعية بشكل غير حكيم.
ج. يقوم التلوث باستخدام والتعامل مع الموارد الطبيعية بشكل غير حكيم.
د. يرفع التلوث من استخدام والتعامل مع الموارد الطبيعية بشكل غير حكيم.

6. Unrest throughout the world is the main cause of dissatisfaction with the standard of living.

أ. عدم الراحة الحاصل في كل أنحاء العالم هو السبب الرئيسي في حالة عدم الرضا بالنسبة لمستوي المعيشة.
ب. الاضطراب الحاصل في كل أنحاء العالم هو السبب الرئيسي في حالة الرضا بالنسبة لمستوي المعيشة.
ج. الاضطراب الحاصل في كل أنحاء العالم هو السبب الرئيسي في حالة عدم الرضا بالنسبة لمستوي المعيشة.
د. عدم الراحة الحاصل في كل أنحاء العالم هو السبب الرئيسي في عدم الرضا بالحال بالنسبة لمستوي المعيشة.

7. Man has to reach a balanced relation with the environment and its components.

أ. ينبغي أن يحقق الإنسان توازن في علاقة البيئة ومكوناتها.
ب. ينبغي على الإنسان أن يصل إلى توازن مع البيئة وعلاقته بمكوناتها.
ج. ينبغي على الإنسان أن يصل إلى علاقة متوازنة مع البيئة ومكوناتها.
د. ينبغي أن يصل الإنسان إلى علاقة توازن بيئي مع المكونات من حوله.

8. Education deepens environmental awareness in students and teaches them about the value of nature.

أ. يعمق الوعي البيئي التعليمي قيمة الطبيعة عند الطلاب ويعلمهم عنها.
ب. يعمق التعليم الوعي البيئي عند الطلاب ويعلمهم عن قيمة الطبيعة.
ج. يعمق التعليم بيئة الوعي عند الطلاب ويعلمهم عن قيمة الطبيعة.
د. التعليم عميق في الوعي البيئي عند الطلاب ويعلمهم قيم عن الطبيعة.

9. No one can avoid being influenced by advertisement which can easily persuade us to buy a product.

أ. لا أحد يستطيع أن يتأثر متجنبا بالإعلانات التي يمكنها بسهولة أن تقنعنا أن نشتري منتج ما.
ب. لا أحد يستطيع أن يتجنب الإعلانات المؤثرة التي يمكنها بسهولة أن تقنعنا أن نشتري منتج ما.
ج. لا أحد يستطيع أن يتجنب التأثير في الإعلانات التي يمكنها بسهولة أن تقنعنا أن نشتري منتج ما.
د. لا أحد يستطيع أن يتجنب التأثر بالإعلانات التي يمكنها بسهولة أن تقنعنا أن نشتري منتج ما.

10. Almost all our energy comes originally from the sun and all living things use it.

أ. تأتي معظم طاقتنا بالقرب من الشمس الأصيلة كما تستخدمها جميع الكائنات الحية.
ب. تقريباً تأتي طاقتنا في الأصل من معظم الشمس كما تستخدمها جميع الكائنات الحية.
ج. تقريباً تأتي معظم طاقتنا في الأصل من الشمس كما تستخدمها جميع الكائنات الحية.
د. تأتي معظم طاقتنا في الأصل بالقرب من الشمس كما تستخدمها جميع الكائنات الحية.

3. Writing Skills

Punctuation Marks علامات الترقيم

A. Use of capital letters: استخدام الحروف الكبيرة

1. Names of people: * Adel - Ahmed - Elham - Eman - Ali - Alaa - Jana - Mariam.

2. Names of continents, countries, capitals, cities, towns and regions:
* Africa - Asia - Egypt - Iraq - Algeria - Cairo - Alexandria - Luxor - Aswan.

3. Names of seas, oceans, lakes, rivers, mountains and cliffs:
* The Mediterranean Sea - The Red Sea - The Dead Sea - The Atlantic Ocean

4. Adjectives formed from proper names (Nationalities) / Languages:
* Egyptian - English - French – Syrian. / * Italian – Spanish – Arabic – Chinese.

5. The first letter of the first word of a new sentence:
* They go to school. They go at 6 every day. * Where are you going? Have they called you?

6. The first letter of the first word of a quotation: * She said; "Please open the door."

7. The names of days, months and festivals: * Saturday - January - April - May - Christmas

8. The pronoun (I) is always capital: * Hatem and I visited our uncle yesterday.

9. Titles of offices: * President Sadat - King Hussien - Prince William - Princess Diana

10. For abbreviation: * Mr - Mrs - Ms - Dr - St - USA - UK - A.U.E - A.R.E. – TV – CD - OK

11. Forms of addresses in letter: * Dear Sir - Dear Miss - Dear Friend

12. Titles of books, newspapers, magazines, films, plays and series:
* El-Ayam - Al-Ahram - Titanic.
13. Titles of heavenly books: * The Quran - The Old Testament (The Bible) - The Torah.
14. The word "God" and the pronoun that stands for it: * We pray to God and please Him.
15. Directions when referring to a certain area:
* We have had 3 relatives visit from the South.
16. Titles: All words of the title except prepositions and articles:
* The Day of the Jackal / What Color Is Your Parachute? / A Tale of Two Cities.

B. Use of commas (,): استخدام الفاصلة
1. To separate items: * I go to the market to buy potatoes, tomatoes, oranges and mangoes.
2. To separate clauses from the rest of the sentences:
* Our teacher, Mr Ali, is always helpful.
3. Before quotations: * I said to Mona, "I went to Alexandria yesterday."
4. To show a pause in a long sentence : * Nady, who I told you about, will be coming.
5. When you want to add extra information: * Miss Azza, who teaches us English, is kind.
6. Before the question tag: * Ahmed visits his uncle once a week, doesn't he?
7. After (Yes / No / Well / Sure / Of course / Excuse me / Sorry): * Yes, this is important.
8. Before (please): * Can you give me an explanation for this, please?
9. To separate items of a complete date: * December 5, 2003.
10. To separate items of a complete location (address): * San Francisco, California
11. Before and after the person we call: * Ali, come now. * You have to come now, Ali.
12. Before and after a statement quotation: * She said, “I’m busy”. * “I’m busy”, said she.
13. Before a quotation which is a question but not after it:
* Ali asked, “Where are you going?” * “Where are you going?” asked Ali.
14. To separate the two parts of a sentence starting with a conjunction:
* Before he left, he had finished his work. * While I was going to school, I saw an accident.
14. To separate the two parts of a sentence starting with Gerund, P.P or To + Infinitive:
* Having done his work, he went home. * Looking out of the window, I saw some birds.
* Injured in the accident, he was taken to hospital. * To win the game, you must train hard.
15. Before the second part of a sentence if it expresses contrast: * I’m tired, not bored.
16. After adverbs that come at the beginning of a sentence:
* Luckily, she was not injured.

C. Use of full stop (.): استخدام النقطة
1. At the end of a statement or an order:
* I travelled to Europe last year. * Don’t make noise.
2. Sometimes after the abbreviations: * Dr. Ahmed - Ramses St. – Sept. (September) – Mon.

D. Use of the question mark (?):استخدام علامة الاستفهام
1. At the end of a question: * Where did you go last Friday? * She plays tennis, doesn't she?

2. To show doubt: * Nader was the thief? * You can't do it?

E. Use of the exclamation mark (!): استخدام علامة التعجب

- At the end of a sentence to express a strong feeling, surprise or shock.

* Hurrah! Our team has won. * Fantastic! You got a high mark. * What a surprise!

F. Use of the quotation marks (" "): استخدام علامات التنصيص

1. To show that words are spoken:

* I said to Ali, "I will travel to London next week".

2. To enclose titles of books, newspapers, magazines, films, plays and series:

* "Al Akhbar" is a great newspaper. * I have read "Macbeth".

G. Use of apostrophe ('): استخدام الفاصلة العليا

1. For the missing letters: * It's hot today. * She isn't playing now.

2. For possessives: * It is Omar's book. * They are Heba's shoes.

3. For numbers: * 100's of years.

4. For counting letters: * There are two T's in the word "title".

H. Use of colon (:): استخدام النقطتين

- To introduce a list or quotation in a sentence:

* He needs the following: paints, brushes, some water and a piece of cloth.

- To express proportion: * The ratio of boys to girls in the group is 2:1.

- To separate minutes from hours while telling the time: * - What is the time? – It's 10:30.

I. Use of semi-colon (;) : استخدام الفاصلة المنقوطة

- To separate two parts of a sentence:

* I spoke to Omar last night; he won't come tomorrow.

J. Use of hyphen (-): استخدام الشرطة داخل الكلمة

- To join two words together:

* I'm looking for a web-pal.

K. Use of dash (-): استخدام الشرطة داخل الجملة

To separate parts of sentences:

- The car-the one with the broken window-was parked outside.

Exercise

- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Which sentence is correct?

a. I speak chinese and German perfectly. **b.** I speak Chinese and german perfectly.
c. I speak Chinese and German perfectly. **d.** I speak Chinese of German perfectly.

2. Which sentence is correct?
   a. My brother is a guide. He loves his job. **b.** my brother is a guide. He loves his job.
   c. My brother is a guide. He loves his job, **d.** My brother is a guide, He loves his job.
3. Which sentence is correct?
   a. What a lovely girl, **b.** What a lovely girl:
   c. What a lovely girl; **d.** What a lovely girl!
4. Which sentence is correct?
   a. There are two cc's in "circle". **b.** There are two cs' in "circle".
   c. There are two cs in "circle". **d.** There are two c's in "circle".
5. Which sentence is correct?
   a. "Have you made it?", asked Mona. **b.** "Have you made it?" asked Mona.
   c. "Have you made it?." asked Mona. **d.** "Have you made it?". asked Mona.
6. Which sentence is correct?
   a. While she was running she fainted. **b.** While she was running. She fainted.
   c. While she was running, she fainted. **d.** While she was running, she fainted,
7. ……………. are used to separate short clauses of compound sentences.
   a. Colons **b.** Semicolons **c.** Marks **d.** Titles
8. Wow ……….. That's amazing.
   a. ? **b.** : **c.** , **d.** !
9. She has written a poem …………… a novel and a short story.
   a. , **b.** ! **c.** ; **d.** :
10. We were asked to buy the following items ……… sugar, tea and oil.
   a. ; **b.** , **c.** : **d.** /
11. I want to know where they have been …………………….
   a. ! **b.** : **c.** ? **d.** .
12. Smoking leads to many dangerous diseases ………………….
   a. . **b.** ? **c.** ! **d.** :
13. To indicate ………………., we use apostrophes.
   a. completion **b.** possession **c.** introduction **d.** conclusion
14. Colons are used to express …………………...
   a. proportion **b.** preparation **c.** intrusion **d.** deviation
15. What would you say to ask Ola to sit down?
   a. Sit, down Ola? **b.** Sit down Ola! **c.** Sit, down Ola! **d.** Sit down, Ola!
16. …………… I have been to the cinema, ……… said Ali to his friend.
   a. (…….) **b.** '…….' **c.** "………." **d.** ,…….,
17. - Where do we use periods? - At the end of ………………..
   a. questionnaires **b.** exclamations **c.** statements **d.** questions

18. My brother loves horse …….. riding.
a. : b. - c. , d. ;

19. Another word for "a quotation mark" is ……………………………
a. statement b. inverted comma c. dash d. hyphen

20. ……………. are used at the beginning of proper nouns and abbreviations.
a. Capital letters b. Small letters c. Commas d. Semi-colons

Feedback on Grammar

- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. University teachers …………………… to gain promotion.
a. must have distinguish regularly b. must be regularly distinguish
c. must regularly have distinguished d. must distinguish regularly

2. Oh, gosh! You ………………….. with a shark coming straight towards you.
a. must have been terrified b. could have been terrified
c. should have terrified d. used to be terrifying

3. No one in this class is ………………………. Jimmy.
a. so tall as b. the tallest c. such tall d. more tall than

4. The traffic on the roads was terrible. I wish we had caught the train …………………!
a. instead of b. instead c. in instead d. instead of to

5. A: I can't sleep at nights. B: …………………………………..
a. You ought to drink coffee at nights. b. You should drink coffee at nights.
c. You had better not drink coffee at nights. d. You had better drink coffee at nights.

6. The cat was hungry and tired, so it ate ………………. food and fell asleep.
a. all its b. all their c. its all d. its their

7. I object to …………………… clear up somebody else's mess.
a. having had b. having to c. have had d. have to

8. My letter, ……………………….. to the wrong number, reached him late.
a. to have been addressed b. to have addressed
c. be addressed d. having been addressed

9. ……………………….. has made the world a smaller place.
a. The plane b. Plane c. Planes d. A plane

10. The ……………………… in our factory is modern.
a. instruments b. tools c. trays d. equipment

11. Sami is …………………….. than Ahmed.
a. the tallest b. tall as c. more tall d. less tall

12. Next Friday, my family are ………………… today for passing my exams.
   a. taking out me **b. taking out I** **c. taking me out** **d. taking I out**
13. I ……………………………….. cook dinner on Monday evenings.
   a. have supposed to **b. am supposed to** **c. suppose to** **d. am supposing to**
14. Amr seems …………… a good day.
   a. to having **b. have** **c. be having** **d. to be having**
15. What do you think the answer to the problem of unemployment ………………..?
   a. have been **b. has** **c. is** **d. was to**
16. …………………… home late one night, Nasser saw a thief in his neighbour's house.
   a. When arrive **b. Arrived** **c. After arrived** **d. Arriving**
17. Which sentence is correct?
   a. Heat, water evaporates. **b. Heating, water evaporates**
   c. Heated, water evaporates. **d. To heat, water evaporates.**
18. Which of the following sentences is grammatically correct?
   a. I almost am as tall as my brother. **b. I'm most as tall as my brother.**
   c. I'm almost as tall as my brother. **d. I'm almost as taller as my brother.**
19. Open the door, ………………..?
   a. won't you **b. you will** **c. have you** **d. did you**
20. Which of the following statements is right?
   a. I real appreciate your helping me. **b. I really appreciate your helping me.**
   c. I really appreciate you are being helped me. **d. I real appreciate helping you me.**

Advanced Test on Unit (1)

A. Vocabulary and Structure

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. "You need to balance your life with your work." A synonym for "balance" is ……………
   a. harmonize **b. upset** **c. bias** **d. disapprove**
2. An antonym for "terrifying" is ………………..
   a. emissive **b. alarming** **c. pleasant** **d. scary**
3. A synonym for "petrified" is "……………………"
   a. solidified **b. relaxed** **c. encouraged** **d. approved**
4. A synonym for "due to" is …………………..
   a. owing to **b. consequently** **c. therefore** **d. that's why**
5. A synonym for "evacuate" is ……………………
   a. cultivate **b. fill** **c. inhabit** **d. abandon**

6. An antonym for "personally" is ………………………

a. **generally** b. **privately** c. **specially** d. **in person**

7. Samia says she ……………………….. too busy to watch TV.

a. **had** b. **was** c. **is** d. **has**

8. She promised that she …………………... home the next morning.

a. **will be** b. **would be** c. **has been** d. **had been**

9. He said he ……………………….. about what he would do that week.

a. **is thinking** b. **was thinking** c. **is thought** d. **was thought**

10. My father said I ……………….……. be tired the next day for not sleeping early.

a. **will** b. **can** c. **would** d. **may**

11. He wanted to know ………………….….. they did good jobs.

a. **what** b. **who** c. **whether** d. **about**

12. He asked me "What ……………... last night?" He aimed to know what I had been doing the night before.

a. **have you done** b. **did you do** c. **were you doing** d. **was I doing**

13. She asked me why ……………….………. the job.

a. **have I wanted** b. **I wanted** c. **did I want** d. **I want**

14. My father …………… me to return home early.

a. **told to** b. **said to** c. **asked to** d. **ordered**

15. The patient was advised …………….. by a specialist.

a. **seeing** b. **to see** c. **to be seen** d. **being seen**

16. The officer told the drivers …………… fast.

a. **not drive** b. **not driving** c. **not to drive** d. **to no drive**

B: Reading Comprehension

2. Read the passage and the answer the questions:

Summer, winter, and autumn may have their fans, but spring is clearly the most lovable of the four seasons. There are several reasons that will make you convinced of this fact. In spring, temperatures are moderate. The arrival of spring means you can finally ditch the heavy winter layers and still be comfortable. There is more daylight in spring because days begin lasting longer and nights get shorter. Those extra hours of sun can be a major mood-booster. Some studies found that the longer the sun was up during the day, the less mental distress people experienced.

The birds return in this wonderful season and this is, of course, good for people's health. The more birds people could see in their neighborhoods, the better their mental health. Moreover, many animals reproduce in the spring, when temperatures are warmer and food is plentiful. Baby adorable animals are found everywhere and seeing such cute animals can have positive effects on humans. Being able to watch fluffy baby squirrels frolic outside your office window might make spring your most productive season of the year.

Warmer temperatures mean you can spend more time outside without freezing your feet off, which is great for mental health. Across the seasons, taking walks in nature slows your heart rate, makes you more relaxed and gives you higher mood and better memory. Spring makes you more creative because its weather can change the way you think. As for the environmental effect of spring, plants start to grow in the spring, they pull carbon out of the atmosphere, providing an important environmental service. Many vegetables and some fruits are harvested in the spring and flowers bloom in the spring. Finally, spring sunlight triggers your body to produce vitamin D, which keeps your bones strong.

- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Seeing more birds has a/an …………………… impact on people's mental health.
   a. **worse** **b.** **bad** **c.** **negative** **d.** **good**
2. In spring, people become more …………………… .
   a. **instructive** **b.** **conductive** **c.** **subjective** **d.** **creative**
3. In spring, plants help the atmosphere reduce ………………………
   a. **oxygen** **b.** **air** **c.** **carbon dioxide** **d.** **pollen**
4. In the spring, sunlight gives you ………………………
   a. **isolation** **b.** **depression** **c.** **smoke** **d.** **vitamins**
5. Flowers …………………… in the spring.
   a. **stop growing** **b.** **die** **c.** **grow well** **d.** **get burnt**
6. The underlined word "convinced" means ………………… .
   a. **dissuaded** **b.** **certain** **c.** **affected** **d.** **contacted**
7. - How does seeing cute baby animals affect you? – It makes the season ……………..
   a. **reasonable** **b.** **productive** **c.** **passive** **d.** **irritable**
8. How does enough sun effect the mood?
   a. **It makes the mood positive** **b.** **It makes the mood worse**
   c. **It irritates the mood** **d.** **It deteriorates the mood**

3. Read the passage and the answer the questions:

Recall the worst time of your life and try to remember that one person who stood by you in this hour of crisis. Your friend was there for you, comforting, reassuring and supportive. Friends are people we love to spend time with. They give us company when we are lonely, support us unconditionally and accept us despite our shortcomings. They make celebrations fun, and they help us be ourselves. Friends also help us grow at a spiritual level. Each soul is on a journey. Friends are guides who come into our lives, play their roles and move on. Don't we all have friends who we were very close to at one point, but with whom we are no longer in touch now? They drifted away from our life when their role as guide was over.

Here are some tips for a successful friendship: First, start a relationship with the right expectations. Don't expect too much. Starting a friendship with high expectations makes you judge the friend and his actions at every step. Second, stop being judgmental. If you are too judgmental, you might focus only on the negatives and miss out on some of the finer qualities your friends might possess. Third, understand that we all grow and change. Hence, it is

important that you don't judge people by their past actions. Always give them another chance. Finally, it is important to communicate clearly what you are feeling. Honest communication leads to the right expectations.

- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Friends accept our …………………… .
   a. wealth **b. money** **c. disadvantages** **d. advantages**
2. Judgmental people focus only on the ………………. sides of the character.
   a. good **b. interesting** **c. sad** **d. bad**
3. Every person has ………………………….. .
   a. negative sides only **b. positive sides only**
   c. good and evil sides **d. just bad sides**
4. Friends support us without any ………………….. .
   a. help **b. condition** **c. expectation** **d. love**
5. The underlined word "company" refers to …………………… .
   a. An organization for producing goods **b. An organization for selling goods**
   c. The state of having others around you **d. The case of losing all dear people**
6. You should always give a friend another ……………………. .
   a. appointment **b. look** **c. glance** **d. chance**
7. Why should one start a relationship with the right expectations?
   a. To avoid shocks **b. To gain shocks**
   c. To make friends help **d. To get friends' support**
8. According to the passage, when do friends drift away from our life?
   a. when they are wise enough **b. when we need them much**
   c. when their role ends **d. when they get jobs as guides**

C: Writing

4. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Which of the following is correctly structured? (التجريبي – ٢٠٢١)
   a. One's parents know what best for one. **b. One's parents know what best for him.**
   c. One's parents know what is best for one. **d. One's parents know what is best for him.**
2. There are more than 100 million homeless people in the world today. It still exists in both poor and rich countries." This could be a part of article about the problem of …………… (التجريبي – ٢٠٢١)
   a. population **b. pollution** **c. unemployment** **d. terrorism**
3. We use the question mark (?)…………………… . (التجريبي – ٢٠٢١)
   a. at the end of a question **b. at the end of a statement**
   c. to show certainty **d. to express opinion**
4. Which of the following is punctuated correctly? (التجريبي – ٢٠٢١)
   a. What a nice day! **b. What a nice day.**
   c. What a nice day, **d. What a nice day?**

D: Translation

5. Choose the best Arabic Translation:

1. Achieving justice is the keystone that establishes social peace and stability during the next decades. (التجريبي – ٢٠٢١)

أ. تحقيق العدالة هو الحجر الاساسى لتأسيس السلام الاجتماعي والاستقرار خلال العقود القادمة.
ب. إنجاز العدل هو حجر المفتاح لتأسيس السلام العالمى والاستقرار خلال العقود التالية.
ج. وجود العدالة هو حجر الزاوية لتأسيس السلام العالمى والاستقرار اثناء العقود المستقبلية.
د. تطبيق العدل هو مفتاح الحجر لتأسيس السلام الاجتماعى والاستقرار اثناء الاعوام السابقة.

2. Many great inventions are initially received with ridicule and disbelief but finally became great. (التجريبي – ٢٠٢١)

أ. تم استقبال العديد من الاختراعات العظيمة في البداية بالسخرية والانكار لكنها في النهاية أصبحت عظيمة.
ب. تم مواجهة العديد من الاختراعات التافهة في البداية بالسخرية والانكارلكنها في النهاية أصبحت كبيرة.
ج. تم استقبال الاختراعات الكثيرة و العظيمة في النهاية بالسخرية والاعتقاد رغم انها في البداية كانت عظيمة.
د. تم الترحيب بالعديد من الدعوات العظيمة في البداية بالسخرية والرفض رغم انها في النهاية أصبحت عظيمة.

6. Choose the best English Translation:

١. البطالة والأمية هما سببان رئيسيان فى إرتكاب الجرائم, فيجب خلق فرص عمل للشباب. (التجريبي – ٢٠٢١)

a. **Being jobless and illiterate are the main factors of committing crimes, so it is necessary to create jobs opportunities for young people.**

b. **Being jobless and literate are the main factories of commuting crimes, so it is necessary to create jobs opportunities for young people.**

c. **Employment and illiteracy are the main reasons of making crimes, so it is necessary to create jobs opportunities for young people.**

d. **Unemployment and literacy are the main reasons of making crimes, so it is necessary to create jobs opportunities for young people.**

٢. تتقدم الامم بالعلم والثقافة والتخطيط الجيد والعمل الجاد وكل ذلك ينتج من التعليم الجيد. (التجريبي – ٢٠٢١)

a. **Nations achieve progress through science, culture, good planning and hard work. This can result from good education.**

b. **Nations achieve application through science, culture, good plane, hard work. This can result in good education.**

c. **Through progress and science, agriculture, good planning, hard work. Nations can produce good education.**

d. **Through process and science, culture, good planning and hard work. Nations can have good education.**